

Official Publication for the members of the Professional Bowhunters Society

THE PROFESSIONAL BOWHUNTER MAGAZINE



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THE PROFESSIONAL BOWHUNTER MAGAZINE

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President's Message

by Norm Johnson
recurve3691@gmail.com

In this special edition, we celebrate our history. The Society was organized on September 8th, 1963, in Charleston, WV, and now it is time for PBS to celebrate and reflect on sixty years as an organization. As I read through our history, one constant is that many bowhunters ask the same question; Why in the world did we choose to put the word "Professional" in the name? Donald Thompson, a founding representative, answered in the affirmative. "The dictionary defines the word professional as: Professional: of or pertaining to a profession; as professional ethics. One who engages in anything professionally; a professional as opposed to an amateur."

I will stop at this point, but regarding the article I am quoting above, Mr. Thompson continues for two paragraphs to completely explain the choice of the name "Professional." Today, I see the same struggle to define the intended meaning. To a non-member, our name can come across as a group of hired "professional" bowhunters or killers. So often, we must clarify to those who raise an eyebrow or ask for clarification. It is our name and a name to be proud of, with a sixty-year legacy of being "professional bowhunters."

My question today, in the year 2023, is have we lived up to the name? The easy answer is a resounding yes! The past sixty years include some significant accomplishments that have had genuine positive and lasting impacts on the course of bowhunting in this country. One case and point was our firm stance against using the POD, or poison-tipped arrows, back in the mid-sixties. Our journey has had ups and downs, but we have persevered and have thrived in recent years. As I explained in my last column, we have the largest pool of bowhunters in the country who have embraced a journey that

requires dedication through the adoption of traditional equipment and self-imposed limitations. Legions of bowhunters nationwide are hungry for what we have to offer. We are not here to police equipment but to pass on our knowledge of a more simple, more gratifying way to hunt. I hope that through this issue, we can celebrate sixty years of a journey no one could have imagined. Decades in which a membership has shown a passion for preserving ethical and meaningful bowhunting that also becomes a way of life. Comradery, friendships, and family are always a big part of the celebration. I have developed close friendships throughout our nation through my twenty six years as a member.

My last point - I have recognized many great men during my years of membership, and when I say great men, I mean notables that have left their legacy upon our passion. I will refrain from going down the rabbit hole of naming names, but the list is long and impressive. I've had the opportunity to meet and even share a campfire with some of these members, and there appears to be a common thread - an underlying element of humility that permeates these men and the entire culture of the PBS. Its presence is felt through members' desire to share experiences, knowledge, and a welcoming handshake.

Next March, we will continue the celebration of our sixty-year history at our Biennial Gathering in Lexington, KY. Get your hotel reservations early. It will be a gathering to remember.

We've experienced another great quarter of new member sign-ups. If you are reading your first PBS magazine, I welcome you as a new member.

Sincerely,

Norm Johnson



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Vice President's Message

by Ethan Rodrigue
ethanrodrigue@gmail.com

Sixty years! That can be a long time or the blink of an eye, depending on the perspective. I wonder if the gentlemen that started our great organization ever wondered where we would be as a group at this point. I'd like to think they would approve of what we've accomplished and how far we've come. The PBS started out with some of the best and most experienced bow hunters in the country, and our ranks continue to stay filled with those same quality folks. In this quarterly magazine, we celebrate some of the unique history of the PBS. We will be celebrating that history as well at the Lexington, Kentucky banquet. We are anticipating a great turnout for our Biennial Gathering there, as it is within easy driving distance to a large portion of our membership. We are also expecting to have many new members in attendance for their first time. What a great way to kick off your PBS Gathering experience!

Speaking of the upcoming banquet, preparations are still being made and details continue to be finalized for our event. There is always a ton of work to be done before these events, and still more things to be done during. If you will be attending for the first time, expect to have a great time and meet many, many new lifelong friends. If you have attended several banquets in the past, you know what good times await! As usual, we will be having our Thursday night social event. If you are unaware, this is a casual social time before kicking off Friday morning. Dinner will be catered and this is the perfect time to reunite with old friends we haven't seen in far too long. We are encouraging as many of our first time banquet attendees and new members to be there as possible, as we would like to use this time to officially wel-

come you!

As always, members wishing to donate items are encouraged to do so, and are greatly appreciated. If you need to send your donation ahead of time, members can ship their items to Herb Higgins in Indiana. Herb has agreed to accept all donations and drive them to the hotel. Speaking from personal experience, this is a great job to take on as arriving home to see what the UPS man has dropped off is kind of like Christmas for a bow hunter! Councilman Randy Brookshier is taking care of all of our donations, this is a big job and we ask that if you are bringing anything with you or shipping anything please let Randy know so that we can be as prepared as possible at banquet time.

Councilman Sean Bleakley is in charge of hunt donations. Anyone wishing to donate a hunt can reach out to Sean and he can get you squared away. As a side note, we have several members that volunteer to host a hunt on either private or public lands. These are always great trips and have done very well for PBS in the past. So if this is something you think you might like to do, please don't hesitate to reach out to Sean. You don't have to be an outfitter or guide to donate a hunt, and you're guaranteed to make some great memories in the process!

Councilman Bubba Graves is handling all of our vendors. If you are a large or small vendor and would like to have a booth at the banquet, please reach out to Bubba to make the arrangements. We will have plenty of space for booths and displays including electric hook ups for monitors, etc. He can gather all the information needed to make sure you have everything you'll need for your booth and make sure all the necessary accommoda-



tions are made.

And lastly, please feel free to reach out to myself or any Councilman with any questions you may have regarding the Gathering or PBS related questions. We're always ready to help, and we sincerely hope to see you in Lexington!

Ethan Rodrigue



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Council's Report

by Sean Bleakley
seanbleakley45@gmail.com

As we celebrate sixty years of the PBS, I can't help but to think of our members, past present and future. Names like Tom Shupienis, Otis Smith, Laverne Woock and Roger Rothhaar. Verne Struble, John Rook and Jay Massey. These are the men who developed the structure that is the PBS. Unfortunately for me, I have never had the pleasure of meeting these men. Then we have today's members such as Kevin Bahr, Paul Ladner, Jeff Holchin, Duane Means and Tim Denial that have been active throughout their membership in bettering this special organization. There are many more, too numerous to name, who are building on the foundation that the charter members set forth.

In the past sixty years, like any organization, the PBS has gone through our ups and downs, and have survived the ebb and flow of members, but through it all, we've persevered to become the greatest bowhunting organiza-

tion in the world. From the beginning, our members have been dedicated to preservation and promotion of traditional bowhunting values. Each and every member, past and present is an ambassador of our great sport and we all strive to exemplify the word "Professional".

For sixty years our members have been the best of the best of the bowhunting world. Woodsmanship, skill and patience make up our fabric. Each generation of the PBS has passed down their knowledge through experience to the ones who have come after. One such member who comes to mind is John Rook. In 1981, John had become totally blind. From when he became blind until his death in 2012, John had taken over eighty animals with his recurve. John would give demonstrations to handicapped children, teaching them that they can overcome any challenge or obstacle. John also built his own hunting equipment. He did not need technology to solve his bowhunting challenges.



As we look forward to our next sixty years, I believe we will continue to carry on what Tom Shupienis, Bob Swinehart, Edward Wheeler, Charles Crouch, A Lee Maynard, Walter Riffie, Dayle Smith, Donald Thompson, Marvin Almon, Ken Bashear, George Costa, Clifford Lofgren and John Whitlow had started in 1963. The PBS will continue to have in their ranks, members who will exemplify a Professional attitude and carry on and promote the life style that we call bowhunting.

Sean Bleakley

Council's Report

by Bubba Graves
williamgraves187@gmail.com

I just spent the better part of the day packing and repacking gear in preparation for my 1200-mile drive to the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming to attend the Odd Year Gathering and this got me thinking about the opportunities that are presented to us as members of the finest bowhunting organization on this green earth.

In our sixty-year history there have been opportunities to gather and do things as a group, but those have been quite limited in the recent past. As few as fifteen years ago and further back there was the Gathering every two years and maybe one or two Odd Year Gatherings. Nothing else.

In the more recent years we have averaged about eight membership hunts per year with

a steady stream of new hunts being regularly added to the list, we have added three virtual events so even geographically isolated members can participate, the Survival Hunt Challenge, and we are now up to holding five Odd Year Gatherings. We have gone from two to three events in a two-year period to at least twenty five in a two-year period. Talk about expanding our opportunity to participate; now a member can be located virtually anywhere and participate in a PBS activity!

We the members have created these opportunities for other members to get more involved with the PBS. We the members have created opportunities to nudge up participation from the sidelines.

I've had members over the past year ask



me what they can do to get more involved with our organization, from asking how to get a membership hunt started to organizing an Odd Year Gathering in the south. I'm not saying that everyone must organize an event but please try and participate in an event, you will get more out of your membership with participation.

The PBS is celebrating our 60th Anniversary with this issue and it looks like it's going to be packed with information on our rich history. Take this opportunity to learn about our past and to see where we have come from our humble beginnings, to what we have grown into.

In closing, I challenge each of you to be more involved with your organization and

participate in at least one PBS event each year, consider mentoring a new bowhunter, recruit a new member, be a positive example for all in promoting our organization!

The who's who of traditional archery have graced our member roster over the years including but no where limited to Bob Swinehart, M.R James, G. Fred Asbell, Gene Wensel, Barry Wensel, Roger Rothhaar,

Doug Borland, Jay Massey, Otis "Toad" Smith, Vern Strubble, John Rook, Paul Brunner, Paul Schafer, and many more.

Bubba Graves

Council's Report

by Randy Brookshier

stykbow59@comcast.net

Writing this column, I realize now is the time that a lot of our members are gearing up for the fall. Working on their physical fitness for a tough western hunt, checking equipment and ordering in new stuff that we "have to have" for the upcoming season. Hopefully everyone will have the successes that they seek and while doing so, keep in mind that all of the material in our magazine is member submitted. Take some photos with your cell phone or camera and once you wind down from the hunt, take a little time to write out an article on your experiences. We all like to live vicariously through other's renditions of their hunts, whether any game was harvested or not.

The PBS is going through a period of rapid growth at this time. I want to thank all of the

dedicated members who have taken the time to run a PBS booth at one of the events, hosted one of the Odd Year Gatherings or signed up a new member and paid their dues. Hopefully a lot of these new members will make it to the banquet in Kentucky next March. Encourage the ones you know or signed up and let's make this one of the best attended banquets we have had.

That being said, one of the big attractions, as well as fund raisers for the PBS is our auctions and raffles at the banquet. All of the items that are won that weekend are donations from our members or manufacturers. With hunting seasons occurring in the intervening period, its not too early to start thinking about your donations for the banquet. We have already had some nice items donated or commitments to donate. Look around and if you



have some nice archery items that you no longer have a need for, consider donating them to the PBS banquet. Our membership is full of talented guys, arrow smiths, leather workers, bowyers and woodworkers. The items that are made by our members and then donated to the banquet are always some of the most popular items on the tables, especially if they have a PBS motif. This being the 60th anniversary of the PBS, perhaps you can incorporate that into an item you are crafting.

Randy Brookshier

Professional Bowhunters Society® Council

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Councilman

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Salem, VA 24153
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Email: stykbow59@comcast.net

PBS Officers: *Past to Present*

1963 PROVISIONAL OFFICERS

President: Bill Hinton
Vice President: Robert Swinehart
Representatives: Donald Thompson
Tom Shupienis
Marvin Almon

1964 FIRST ELECTION

President: Tom Shupienis
Vice President: Galin Jordan
Representatives: Marvin Almon
Bill Hinton
Carl Hulbert
Secretary/Treasurer:
Lee Maynard (resigned)
Martenia Thompson

1965

President: Carl Hulbert
Vice President: Raymond Shure
Representatives: Bill Hinton
Marvin Almon
Secretary/Treasurer: David Thompson

1966

President: Raymond Shure
Vice President: Ken Brashear
Representatives: Tom Shupienis
Bill Carlos
Bill Hinton
Secretary/Treasurer: Don Thompson

1967

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Vice President: Randolph Coleman
Representatives: John Hershey
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Bill Carlos
Secretary/Treasurer:
Don Thompson (resigned)
Roger Rothhaar

1968

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Representatives: Ray Shure
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John Hershey
Secretary/Treasurer: Roger Rothhaar

1969

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Chris Mertz
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1971

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Representatives: Tom Shupienis
Chris Mertz
Ray Shure
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1973

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Vice President: Chris Mertz
Representatives: Bill Fowlkes
Tom Shupienis
Donald Thompson
Secretary/Treasurer: Roger Rothhaar

1974

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Representatives: Galin Jordan
Donald Thompson
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Howard Clark
Secretary/Treasurer: Chris Mertz

1975

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Galin Jordan
Howard Clark
Secretary/Treasurer: Chris Mertz

1976

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Vice President: Chris Mertz
Representatives: Howard Clark
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Bob Roach
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1977

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Roger Rothhaar
Bruce Barber
Secretary/Treasurer: Bill Carlos

1978

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Bruce Barber
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Secretary/Treasurer: Bob Fritz

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Gene Wensel
Secretary/Treasurer: Bob Fritz

1981

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Gene Wensel
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1982

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Bill Carlos

1983

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Councilmen: Jim Emerson
Doug Borland
Dave Samuel
Secretary/Treasurer:
Bill Carlos (resigned)
Jack Smith

1984

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1993

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Councilmen: Jerry Brumm
Doug Kerr
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1994

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Sr. Councilman: Jerry Brumm
Councilmen: Doug Kerr
Dennis Allman
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1995

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1996

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1998

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Councilmen: Marv Cochran
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Councilmen: Bob Burton
Bo Slaughter
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Councilmen: Jim Akenson
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Vice President: Bob Seltzer
Sr. Councilman: Jim Akenson
Councilmen: Norm Johnson
Brian Tessmann
Council At Large: Bo Slaughter
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2011

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Vice President: Jim Akenson
Sr. Councilman: Norm Johnson
Councilmen: Brian Tessmann
Greg Darling
Council At Large: Kevin Bahr
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2012

President: Bob Seltzer
Vice President: Jim Akenson
Sr. Councilman: Brian Tessmann
Councilmen: Greg Darling
Steve Hohensee
Council At Large: Kevin Bahr
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2013

President: Jim Akenson
Vice President: Steve Hohensee
Sr. Councilman: Greg Darling
Councilmen: Steve Osminski
Tim Roberts
Council At Large: Bob Seltzer
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2014

President: Jim Akenson
Vice President: Steve Hohensee
Sr. Councilman: Steve Osminski
Councilmen: Tim Roberts
Cory Mattson
Council At Large: Bob Seltzer
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2015

President: Jim Akenson
Vice President: Cory Mattson (resigned)
Sr. Councilman: Steve Osminski
Councilmen: Norm Johnson
Matt Schuster
Council At Large: Bob Seltzer
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2016

President: Jim Akenson
Vice President: Norm Johnson
Sr. Councilman: Matt Schuster
Councilmen: Terry Receveur
Rob Burnham
Council At Large: Bob Seltzer
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2017

President: Norm Johnson
Vice President: Matt Schuster
Sr. Councilman: Terry Receveur
Councilmen: Rob Burnham
Ethan Rodrigue
Council At Large: Jim Akenson
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Smith

2018

President: Norm Johnson
Vice President: Matt Schuster
Sr. Councilman: Rob Burnham
Councilmen: Ethan Rodrigue
Tom Vanasche
Council At Large: Jim Akenson
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

2019

President: Matt Schuster
Vice President: Terry Receveur
Sr. Councilman: Ethan Rodrigue
Councilmen: Tom Vanasche
Jeff Holchin
Council At Large: Norm Johnson
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

2020

President: Matt Schuster
Vice President: Terry Receveur
Sr. Councilman: Tom Vanasche
Councilmen: Jeff Holchin
Preston Lay
Council At Large: Norm Johnson
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

2021

President: Matt Schuster
Vice President: Terry Receveur
Sr. Councilman: Jeff Holchin
Councilmen: Preston Lay
Sean Bleakley
Council At Large: Norm Johnson
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

2022

President: Matt Schuster
Vice President: Terry Receveur
Sr. Councilman: Preston Lay
Councilmen: Sean Bleakley
Bubba Graves
Council At Large: Norm Johnson
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

2023

President: Norm Johnson
Vice President: Ethan Rodrigue
Sr. Councilman: Sean Bleakley
Councilmen: Bubba Graves
Randy Brookshier
Council At Large: Matt Schuster
Secretary/Treasurer:
Harmony Receveur

Chaplain's Corner

by Gene Thorn

912 Kedron Rd., Tallmansville, WV 26237
(304) 472-5885 pethorn@hotmail.com

A MONUMENTAL TIME!

There are events and dates that are monumental times in our lives. I will always remember the snowy day in Canaan Valley West Virginia when I killed my first deer with the bow. Sandy and I celebrated our 47th wedding anniversary just this past week. On our birthdays we celebrate another year of

life with thankfulness and hope for the year ahead. We of the PBS Brotherhood have reached a monumental time. Sixty years ago a few like-minded guys had a meeting in West Virginia to start the Professional Bowhunter's Society. Today we are reaping the fruit of the good seed they sowed and watered.

Traditions Song

By: Roger Rutz, 2010

*There's a group of bowhunters that never seem to rest
A fraternal band of brothers they call the PBS
They roam the hills and valleys on an endless patient quest
Looking for the memories that will fill their souls request*

*We choose to be participants not just watch life pass by
This is our heritage, the way we survived.*

*Come join us at our campfire; we like to hear about your day
How you were up at dawn and all the critters that got away
The lessons that the woods have taught and how much you'd like to stay
Reflecting on the mirrors of life and what they have to say*

Chorus

*Our traditions are important; our members feel the best
What's wrong with hunting hard, not just the path of least resistance
So come and join our rendezvous, set your bows down and take a rest
Tell us all on what you can do for the PBS
Yes, give us your thoughts on what you can do for the PBS*



Councilman Candidates

Dave Earley

Well, here I am running for Council again – it is an honor to be asked, and let me start by thanking all those who voted for me last time. Based on some conversations with PBS members, I have tweaked my bio a bit, rather than just reprinting what you read last time.

I was recently asked what my priorities might be if elected. First, I would strive to listen to membership, fulfill the duties assigned to my specific Council seat, and continue the work of current and former Councils. Secondly, I would suggest we consider expanding efforts to protect future bowhunting opportunities for our children and grandchildren. PBS has a long history of opposing various threats such as the crossbow and the airbow; I would argue that



working to protect future access and opportunities are worth fighting for as well. Two areas near and dear to our hearts involve long archery seasons, and access to huntable land.

As Norm recently pointed out in his column, technology threatens our long hunting seasons. Is it time to consider PBS involvement in strategic requests for trad only seasons? As far as land access goes, when I started bowhunting more than

forty years ago, I had handshake access to almost a thousand acres of prime northeastern Ohio whitetail habitat; today that number is about two hundred acres. A quick review of social media shows an increased focus on hunting opportunities on public land; should PBS also consider getting involved in access issues such as corner crossing in the west?

PBS has been a guiding light to me over the years, particularly in my early learning process when so many Ohio guys encouraged me to switch to a crossbow 'to be more successful'. Friendships made here have enriched my life, and PBS offers a much-needed alternative to the instant gratification, buy your success, screen obsessed world we seem to live in. As our family prefers wild-caught protein, I am primarily a meat hunter; my greatest 'tro-

phies' are the new hunters I have helped to mentor.

My venison-loving wife and I own and operate Chrysalis Family Solutions in Wooster, Ohio, a mental health treatment, consulting and training business. Our work is our ministry, and we focus largely on special needs children, marital and family counseling.

While I have not been active as a volunteer in the bowhunting world, should I be elected, I have professional skills and experience that may be helpful to PBS as we continue to grow. Prior to opening Chrysalis five years ago, I had a career in various senior management and executive positions with large nonprofits serving troubled children. In addition, I have served on a couple of boards of directors of similar organizations with national and international reach, with experience in program

management, strategic planning, and finance. Some of these experiences might serve PBS.

Angie and I have six children, including three adopted special needs. We are also active in our church where I am an Elder.

Equipment wise, except for my rookie season, and a few seasons impacted by two major shoulder injuries twenty years apart when I dusted off a compound, I have hunted forty years with recurves and longbows. Primarily a treestand hunter, I am currently trying out saddles.

Finally, I was blessed to be raised in a 'service above self' oriented family, and taught to do whatever it takes to get a job done. It would be an honor to serve on Council, and I pledge to bring this ethic and my professional experience to PBS if elected.

Dave Earley

Tim Denial

Hello fellow bowhunters!

My name is Tim Denial and I am running for Council. First of all, a little bio of myself. I am sixty-eight years old and I am retired. I have been married to my wife Cindy for forty-eight years, and we have three grown children.

If you have been to an Odd Year Gathering here



in northwest Pennsylvania, you would have met

all but our oldest son who lives out of town with his family.

I did not grow up in a hunting family and really did not get into hunting until after high school and that was somewhat sporadic at best.

My early years of hunting sitting on a branch in an apple tree produced zero game taken.

The deer seemed to sense I was of little danger. Still to this day I'm not much of a threat.

I joined the PBS in

1989/90 I believe. It was a cool magazine and I was deep into bow hunting at least in my mind.

About twelve years ago I started to be more involved and all for the better.

My goal if elected is to perform the duties of a junior Councilmember to the best of my abilities (albeit somewhat limited).

Another goal is to also create a welcoming atmosphere to fellow new, longtime and future members.

People quite often ask when approached about joining, "What's in it for me?"

I give them the standard sales pitch and such, then also add, "Not much if you are just looking for a magazine." As for myself I tell them I started to put a little effort in and have been rewarded tenfold.

Please vote. I believe you will be well served by either myself or Dave.

Shoot Straight,

Tim Denial

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PROFILE

TROY METSCHER PRESTON, MO

My name is Troy Metscher. I'm forty nine years old and I've been bowhunting for about twenty five years. Like most, I started out with a compound bow. As a kid I would take a branch and tie a string to it and shoot limbs I could find laying around. It wasn't until I was in my twenties that I really took up bowhunting. I had a lot of success over the years with my compound shooting deer and turkeys. Biggest buck I ever harvested with my compound scored 162. I am not a trophy hunter, just found myself in the right place at the right time. Like many people that switch to traditional, I just got bored with shooting a compound.

I wanted to go back to my childhood and grab a stick and string and just start enjoying shooting again.

My wife bought me a Bear Montana longbow for my fortieth birthday. I shot that thing all the time for months. Day after day I'd go outside and try to improve my accuracy. All I knew was to pull back to a consistent anchor, stare a hole in my target, and have a clean release. No matter how much I shot I couldn't get to a place of accuracy I wanted. I wasn't trying to shoot twenty or thirty yards; I was just trying to get consistent at ten to fifteen. As someone who doesn't have the best hand to eye coordination, I was getting frustrated.

Like many, I put it down. Stopped bowhunting altogether for awhile because I was bored with the compound and couldn't get what I wanted with traditional. I didn't know anyone to help me figure out how to improve so in the closet it went.

I am blessed with five kids. Two girls and three boys. I happened to walk in the house one day and my boys (I call them boys, but they range from nineteen to twenty-three now) were watching the reality show ALONE. I personally am not into reality shows but this one intrigued me a bit because there was a guy named Clay Hayes that talked about making his own longbow and arrows.



Needless to say, I was intrigued. I heard him say he made YouTube videos, so I wanted to check this guy out. I found a video where he was talking about how he struggled with shooting instinctive like me. He went on to explain a way of shooting that I had never heard of called gap shooting. Next, I started searching for traditional podcasts and found the PUSH Archery and The Stickboys podcast. I started hearing

about different shooting styles and found out there is more than one way to shoot a traditional bow.

I pulled my ol' longbow out and started seeing some accuracy I was looking for. Once again, I was like that little boy from southern Missouri that loved the ol' stick and string.

Thanks for inspiring me to pick it up again Mr. Hayes.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER PROFILE

TRENTON RAY PEMBROKE, VA

My name is Trenton Ray, and I recently joined the Professional Bowhunters Society in June of 2023 while at the Sherwood Archery S.T.A.R. event in Roanoke, VA. I currently live in Pembroke, Virginia where I am fortunate to call the Appalachian Mountains my playground for hunting and recreation. I have also lived in coastal North Carolina, where I had the opportunity to hunt the coastal wetlands for white tailed deer and eastern turkeys.

To pay for my hunting and archery obsession, I work as a manufacturing engineer at a local plant where we make engine bearings for many of the automotive manufacturers.

I attribute my interest in traditional archery to my father, who I watched as a child craft homemade self-bows in our garage from osage, sassafras, and hickory. Despite having a knowledgeable traditional archer in my own home, as a teenager I started bow hunting with a heavily used

Parker compound bow that I bought at a local hunting and fishing store I worked at. I had successful hunts with my compound bow, but my father continuously asked me when I was going to shoot a "real" bow without training wheels. Recently, I decided that I was ready for something more challenging and nostalgic, so I put down the trigger release and grabbed the draw knife, the Traditional Bowhunter's Bible, and a hickory stave.

I roughly finished my



first hickory bow just in time for the annual Sherwood Archery S.T.A.R. event in Roanoke, VA. While there, we ran into some Professional Bowhunters Society members and visited their tent where we learned about PBS, the

benefits, and the sportsmanship that they strive to uphold in the bowhunting community. I am very excited about being apart of this organization and have plans to attend the annual Blackbeard Island hunt this December.

REGULAR MEMBER PROFILE

ROBERT “BOBBY” PARROTT KNOXVILLE, TN

I am sixty three years old and a QA Manager for an engineering company. I have been married to my incredible wife, Kim for almost forty four years. We have two daughters and six grandchildren. My oldest has two boys and my youngest three girls and a boy. I am

a believer in Jesus Christ and attend my church regularly. Hopefully, I'll be able to retire in a couple more years! Kim and I spend a lot of time at the lake in our little floating cabin in the summer mostly. Besides bowhunting I enjoy fly fishing, especially in salt water,

photography, boating, camping, and watching my grandkids grow up. We are blessed that they are near us and get to see them regularly.



REGULAR MEMBER PROFILE

LUKE CHASE FORT DRUM, NY

My name is Luke Chase. I am thirty three years old and currently live in New York with my wife and two sons. I was destined to be a hunter from the start. Growing up in rural Iowa, some of my earliest memories as a kid were times spent patrolling the yard, field edges, and wood lots in search of anything that I could “capture,” admire for a short while, and send back on its way unscathed. Crickets, snakes, toads, lightning bugs...all were fair game and always in season, weather depending. Even our household cats became accustomed to get-

ting captured in harmless make-shift laundry basket traps in the living room. The pursuit was always on in my mind.

I have had some form of a bow in hand for as long as I can remember. As time progressed, toy bow and arrow sets with suction cup arrows were replaced by a Fred Bear youth model compound, then eventually by bows of adequate weight to start pursuing wild game. It was not long before my childhood passion for the “chase” turned into a deep-rooted obsession with the “hunt.” My father was a lifelong bow hunter. He ensured that my journey

to becoming a bow hunter was founded on ethics, with a deep respect for the animal, and not devoid of failure or hard lessons learned. The thousands of hours that I spent bow hunting with my father in my youth is a gift that molded me into the person I am today and will forever be cherished.

My high school gym teacher made me my first longbow when I was sixteen, which opened my door into the world of traditional archery, and I have been absolutely obsessed ever since. My current career in the military has afforded me the opportunity to travel



and hunt some amazing places across the country, but likeminded traditional bow hunters have always been few and far between. I joined PBS initially as an opportunity to converse with like-minded people, and quickly realized that this is an organization I was meant to be a part of. I have met some amazing people in my short time

with the organization thus far. I truly see PBS and its members as being a positive part of my family's life from here on out, and a great opportunity for me to give back to a community and passion that I am so very fond of. I hope to see you at many more gatherings, shoots, hunts, and campfires in the future!



PBS 2024 BIENNIAL GATHERING
LEXINGTON KENTUCKY
TICKET ORDER FORM
MARCH 14-17, 2024



Name _____ Regular Life _____ Regular _____ Associate _____

Spouse/Guest's Full Name (if attending) _____

Children's Names (if attending) _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Email _____ First Time Attending a Banquet? ☐

Individual Pricing:	Thursday Social	# _____	@\$35	\$ _____
	Thursday Social-CHILD	# _____	@\$20	\$ _____
	Regular Life Member Breakfast (Friday)	# _____	@\$28	\$ _____
	Friday Banquet and Auction*	# _____	@\$45	\$ _____
	Friday Banquet and Auction-CHILD****	# _____	@\$20	\$ _____
	Saturday Banquet and Auction**	# _____	@\$45	\$ _____
	Saturday Banquet and Auction-CHILD****	# _____	@\$20	\$ _____
	Ladies Tour (Friday)	# _____	@\$99	\$ _____
	Ladies Luncheon (Saturday)***	# _____	@\$30	\$ _____

Half Draw Package:	1 Friday Dinner & Auction Ticket	# _____	@\$120	\$ _____
(Thursday Social ticket sold separately)	1 Saturday Dinner & Auction Ticket			
	100 "General" Raffle Tickets			

Full Draw Package:	2 Friday Dinner & Auction Tickets	# _____	@\$240	\$ _____
(Thursday Social ticket sold separately)	2 Saturday Dinner & Auction Tickets			
	200 "General" Raffle Tickets			

Additional "General" Raffle Tickets	# _____	\$ _____
100 for \$50; 50 for \$25; 25 for \$15		

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ _____

*Friday Dinner Choice: _____ Honey Pineapple Chicken _____ Crab Stuffed Tilapia _____ Carved Tri-Tip Beef Roast

**Saturday Dinner Choice: _____ Bourbon Glazed Pork Loin _____ Grilled Salmon _____ Slow Roasted Prime Rib

***Ladies Luncheon: _____ Lemon and Rosemary Chicken _____ Seasoned Broiled Tilapia _____ Chicken Primavera Penne Alfredo

****Kids Friday and/or Saturday Dinner Choice (Put an "F" for Friday choice and "S" for Saturday choice):

_____ Mini Pizzas with French Fries _____ Chicken Tenders with French Fries

As an added bonus, any one (family) sending in their registration form by December 31, 2023 will receive 25 free "General" raffle tickets.

Register online at professionalbowhunters.org or if mailing in registration please make all checks payable to PBS and mail to: PBS, P.O. Box 391 Brownsburg, IN 46112. For questions call (801) 888-3802.

Credit Card # _____ Expiration Date _____
Signature _____ CVV _____ Billing Zip Code _____

Ticket order reservations made before January 1, 2024 will receive a souvenir name badge upon arrival in Lexington. Deadline for receiving this form in the PBS Home Office is March 1, 2024. Tickets will be picked up at the PBS registration desk in Lexington. Tickets will NOT be mailed.

Professional Bowhunters Society

MARCH 14TH- 17TH, 2024

CLARION HOTEL

1950 NEWTOWN PIKE, LEXINGTON, KY 40511



TO RESERVE YOUR ROOM

TO BOOK YOUR ROOM AT THE CLARION HOTEL IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY YOU CAN CALL OR BOOK ONLINE:

PHONE NUMBER: 859-233-0512. MENTION PBS TO GET OUR **GROUP RATE OF \$115**

WEBSITE: [HTTPS://WWW.CHOICEHOTELS.COM/RESERVATIONS/GROUPS/VF26C1](https://www.choicehotels.com/reservations/groups/vf26c1)



PBS Vendor Program

\$100 VALUE DONATION

ADVERTISING ON THE WEBSITE FOR 6 MONTHS, AS WELL AS AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE LEXINGTON 2024 GATHERING PROGRAM

\$200 VALUE DONATION

PBS WILL WAIVE THE VENDOR BOOTH FEE (\$150)

\$1000 VALUE DONATION

FREE HALF DRAW PACKAGE (INCLUDES ONE TICKET FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHT DINNER & AUCTION, 100 RAFFLE TICKETS)

\$2,000+ VALUE DONATION

HOTEL ROOM COMPED FOR ONE NIGHT AND ONE HALF DRAW PACKAGE (INCLUDES ONE TICKET FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT DINNER AND AUCTION, 100 RAFFLE TICKETS)

PLEASE SEND GATHERING DONATIONS TO

HERB HIGGINS

4772 OLD SMITH VALLEY RD
GREENWOOD, IN 46143

CONTACT BUBBA GRAVES TO SIGN UP TO
BE A VENDOR

WILLIAMGRAVES187@GMAIL.COM
(907) 712-7856

Special Guest Speakers



FRIDAY NIGHT: ALAN ALTIZER

ALAN ALTIZER CURRENTLY LIVES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE WITH HIS WIFE KRISTY AND SON GABE. HIS DAUGHTER AND HER FAMILY ARE NEIGHBORS SO FUN TIMES WITH GRANDSON CHARLES ARE OF HIGH PRIORITY.

NOW 64 YEARS OF AGE, ALAN HAS SPENT 60 OF THOSE YEARS BOWHUNTING EVERYTHING FROM FROGS TO BISON, WITH HIS FAVORITE BEING MATURE WHITETAILS. HIS BOWHUNTING ADVENTURES HAVE CARRIED HIM THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA, HUNTING FROM MEXICO TO THE CANADIAN WILDERNESS. ALAN WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERING BOWHUNTERS WHO DOCUMENTED THEIR HUNTS ON VIDEO FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS. FOLLOWING THE 9-11 ATTACKS, ALAN LEFT THE HUNTING INDUSTRY TO WORK AS A SECURITY CONTRACTOR. DURING THIS TIME, HE CONTINUED TO HUNT WITH HIS TRAD BOW AND NEVER LOOKED BACK.

TODAY ALAN CONTINUES TO SUPPORT BOWHUNTING THROUGH SUPPORT OF THE PBS, AS A WRITER FOR VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS INCLUDING BOWHUNTER MAGAZINE AND TRADITIONAL BOWHUNTER, AND AS A MEMBER OF "THE STICKBOYS PODCAST". HOWEVER, HIS GREATEST JOY IS WORKING WITH NEW BOWHUNTERS AND PASSING ON THE GIFTS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHERY AND FLINTKNAPPING. THIS ESPECIALLY IS TRUE WITH HIS SON GABE. GABE IS A VERY ACCOMPLISHED HUNTER AT THE AGE OF 14 AND HAS TAKEN SEVERAL ANIMALS WITH HIS RECURVE AND WOOD ARROWS. GABE IS THE BEST PART OF ALAN'S BOWHUNTING CAREER. ALAN THANKS THE LORD JESUS FOR MAKING HIM A BOWHUNTER.



SATURDAY NIGHT: CELEBRATING 60 YEARS OF A SPECIAL HISTORY AND LEGACY



THE PBS HAS REACHED A MILESTONE OF 60 YEARS AS A STELLAR ORGANIZATION WITH A GOAL OF EDUCATING BOWHUNTERS AND UPGRADING BOWHUNTING ALL ACROSS OUR NATION, AND WELL BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

THROUGHOUT THE JOURNEY THE PBS HAS BEEN A PART OF SOME MAJOR MILESTONES THAT HAVE IMPROVED THE ETHICS AND THE PRESERVATION OF BOWHUNTING. WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED TO HAVE MANY NOTEWORTHY PIONEERS BE A BIG PART OF OUR MEMBERSHIP ALONG THE WAY, INCLUDING GLENN ST. CHARLES, JAY MASSEY, FRED ASBELL, BOB SWINEHEART, ROGER ROTHHAAR, GENE AND BARRY WENSEL, AND MANY MANY OTHERS.

JOIN US AS WE INVITE SOME OF OUR OLDEST MEMBERS TO COME FORWARD AND SHARE STORIES OF THE PAST. WE WILL ALSO HAVE A SLIDE PRESENTATION THAT WILL BRING BACK 60 YEARS OF MEMORIES AND A UNIQUE HISTORY AND LEGACY TO BE VERY PROUD OF. IT WILL BE A NIGHT FOR THE HISTORY BOOKS AND YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS THIS EVENT.

Ladies Tour



Horse and Barrel Tour

MARCH 15TH, 2024

\$99 PER PERSON

COME AND JOIN US FOR A TOUR THAT GIVES THE PERFECT TASTE OF KENTUCKY. TOUR BUS WILL LEAVE AT 10:30 AM FROM THE CLARION HOTEL AND WILL TAKE GUESTS TO THE HISTORIC **CLAIBORNE FARMS** (FOUNDED IN 1910) FOR AN 11 AM PRIVATE TOUR. THE FARM TOUR CONSISTS OF A WALKING TOUR AROUND THE FARM TO MEET THEIR STALLIONS TO FEED THEM MINTS AND POSE FOR PICTURES WHILE THE GROOM EXPLAINS THE HISTORY OF THE FARM. YOU WILL ALSO VISIT SECRETARIAT'S GRAVE AS HE IS BURIED THERE.

AFTER THE HOUR FARM TOUR, THE BUS WILL TAKE YOU TO **DOWNTOWN LEXINGTON**. YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM MANY OF THE LOCAL RESTAURANTS IN THE AREA FOR LUNCH. AFTER LUNCH THE TOUR GROUP WILL MEET AT THE **BOURBON THEATRE AT LEXLIVE**-A LUXURY THEATER WITH OVER 80 FT SCREENS AND HEATED LEATHER RECLINERS. THIS BOURBON THEATER IS A NEW WAY TO LEARN ABOUT BOURBON AND ENJOY A FOUR POUR BOURBON TASTING IN THE THEATER AS THE MOVIE WALKS YOU THROUGH THE PROCESS OF BOURBON MAKING AND THE HISTORY OF BOURBON.

LIMITED TO THE FIRST 55 TO SIGN UP. IF THERE IS A HUGE DEMAND ABOVE THIS WE CAN LOOK AT GETTING A SECOND TOUR BUS.



HISTORICAL TIMELINE

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL BOWHUNTERS SOCIETY (PBS)

The formative years: becoming the professional voice for bowhunters on a national scale (1963-1977).

1963: The Professional Bowhunters Society was incorporated under the laws of the state of West Virginia on Sept. 17, 1963.

- The signers of the corporation were from Charleston, W. Va., and vicinity. They included: Charles R. Crouch, A. Lee Maynard, Walter H. Riffe, Dayle W. Smith, and Donald Smith. Other charter members were Marvin Almon, Ken Brashear, George Costa, Clifford Evans, Norm Fertig, Karl Goepfert, Bill Hinton, Don Lofgren, Tom Shupienis, Bob Swinehart, Edward Wheeler, and John Whitlow.

1963: The Executive Council established that an applicant had to satisfy these requirements:

- Be 21 or older.
- Have at least three years bowhunting experience
- Be of good moral character
- Use in all phases of archery a bow of 50 pounds or more and an arrow weighing at least 450 grains
- Have taken by bow, in a sportsmanlike manner, big game or small game species the minimum number to be designated by the Executive Council

1964: Officers Elected: Tom Shupienis, president; Galin Jordan, vice president; and Marvin Almond, Bill Hinton, and Carl Hulbert as representatives.

1965 FEBRUARY: The PBS was involved for the first time in the controversy over the poison arrow. A letter written by Ray Griffiths was circulated which outlined the dangers of using hypo-arrow as a hunting device.

1965 SEPTEMBER: Bill Hinton, chairman of the newly formed education committee, advocated and then established a lending library to promote the loaning of books, films, and slides related to bowhunting and shooting.

1965: Officers elected: Carl Hulbert, president; Raymond Shure, vice president; representatives were Bill Carlos, Bill Hinton, Marvin Almond, and Don Thompson became secretary treasurer.

1966 JANUARY: President Hulbert declared that certification for bowhunter education instructors' program should be based on the member's bowhunting-style, and not organization affiliation

(such as NFAA). Instructors should be genuine bowhunters, shooting instinctively with heavy tackle and not primarily competitive archers.

1966 MAY: Marked the beginning of the meetings held each spring in Buckeye, West Virginia from 1966 to 1973.

1966: Officers Elected: Raymond Shure, president; Ken Brashear, vice president; representatives were Tom Shupienis, Bill Carlos, and Bill Hinton.

Late 60's Quotes, by Secretary Treasurer Don Thompson:

"Our accomplishments during this time period may not have seemed like much, but we were busy working against the poison arrow, obtaining new members that were full-time bowhunters, and keeping the Society going when various archery organizations and magazines weren't pleased with our bowhunting attitude and requirement."

"Hunting together was one of the aims of the Society. Tink Nathan along with Jerome Keyes, Ted Grefe, and Gene Limerick hunted in Africa, as did Bob Swineheart."

1967 MAY: Ten members attended the spring meeting in Buckeye, W. Va.

1967 MAY: PBS came to the defense of bowhunting, refuting an article in Gunsport Magazine which attacked the effectiveness of bowhunting. The editors of Gunsport received letters of reply from Tink Nathan, Tom Shupienis and others. Marvin Almon mentioned the efforts made by PBS to refute these attacks in his American Bowhunter magazine. Almon also noted that no other archery organization had come to the defense of bowhunting. In Shupienis' reply, he noted that:

"The primary purpose of the Professional Bowhunters Society is to improve the overall quality of bowhunters, to foster an understanding of their weapons, their capabilities, and to get the maximum effective performance from them."

1967: Officers Elected: Ken Brashear, president; Randolph Coleman, vice president; representatives were John Hershey, Tom Shupienis, and Bill Carlos.

1967 NOVEMBER: Donald Thompson resigned as PBS secretary-treasurer and the Council appointed Roger Rothhaar to that position.

1968: PBS Committee appointments were made in the areas of conservation, legislative, publicity, and education.

1968: Officers Elected: Bill Hinton, president; Francis Tovar, vice president; representatives were Ray Shure, Tom Shupienis, and John Hershey. Officers were now being elected each year at the annual meeting Buckeye, W. Va.

1969 MARCH: Roger Rothhaar reported that:

"The combined membership in PBS represented more than 1,200 years of experience and could account for nearly 3,000 big game animals. This averaged out to about 2 1/2 animals per year, per member."

Rothhaar goes on to identify the hunting prowess of members such as John Hershey, who killed both Pope and Young mountain lion and whitetail deer. Jim Dougherty killed four mule, two whitetail bucks, three caribou, and a moose in the 1968 season, while Gerald F. Gentallalli bagged 20 head of big game while on safari in Africa.

1969 MAY: Officers Elected at Buckeye: Francis Tovar, president; Laverne Woock, vice president; representatives were Ray Shure, John Hershey, and Chris Mertz.

- During Tovar's term as PBS President, *BOWHUNTER* Magazine was accepted as the official publication of PBS. This magazine was published by PBS member Marion James.

1970: The Nebraska hunt idea was starting to be formulated.

1970 MAY: Officers Elected: Laverne Woock, president; Otis "Toad" Smith, vice president; representatives were; Tom Shupienis, Chris Mertz, and Ray Shure.

1971 SEPTEMBER: Over twenty members attended the Harrison, Nebraska hunt and meeting. Many significant changes happened at this meeting, including:

- A constitutional amendment that was adopted allowing for the president and vice-president to hold office for two consecutive years. Laverne Woock and Toad Smith were the first to be re-elected to these offices. Donald Thompson joined hold-over representatives Tom Shupienis and Chris Mertz.

- Game requirements were raised by a unanimous vote.
- PBS elected to become a member of the American Archery Council (AAC), and to become the representatives for bowhunters.
- Strong concern was expressed about many new anti-hunting organizations developing.
- To start an initiation fee of \$10.00 and to raise annual dues from \$5.00 to \$10.00.
- Opposition to the compound bow was "nearly unanimous," but a few years later many of those who were opposed were hunting with compound bows.
- The real battle for PBS in 1971 was the poison arrow, or "pod".
- The annual meeting and hunt were once again set for Harrison, Nebraska in the third week of September 1972.
- Both the meeting and the hunt were featured in *BOWHUNTER* Magazine.

1971-1972: During this time-period PBS had grown from 90 to 167 members.

1973 APRIL: PBS issued a statement of support for "fair chase hunting regulations," which greatly restricted the use of aircraft for big game hunting. Doug and Robert Borland presented this statement which did bring about a change in regulation.

1973 MAY: Buckeye W. Va. was again the site of the spring get-together. Members created an updated application form which was later adopted by the Council. The new form asked for more information on the abilities and ideals of a person wanting to join PBS.

1973 OCTOBER: The newly formed Kansas Bowhunters Association (KBA) became the first state organization to adopt PBS standards and guidelines for their membership. PBS members Jerry Bratton, Nick Gray, Chuck Gibbs, Abe Massey, Larry Craig, and Jerry McKinney were instrumental in formulating this collaboration between state (KBA) and national (PBS) bowhunting organizations.

1973: Membership grew between 1972 and 1973 from 167 to 238 members. A lot of this growth came from exposure in *BOWHUNTER* Magazine, and from more awareness in newly developing state organizations.

1973: Officers Elected: Bob Roach, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and representatives: Bill Fowlkes, Tom Shupienis, and Donald Thompson.

1974: Many more state bowhunting organizations were formed across the United States, most of them by PBS members. Also, during this year, the National Rifle Association (NRA) endorsed bowhunting as a viable conservation tool. Long-time PBS member Tink Nathan was appointed to the advisory staff of the NRA.

1974 MAY: A spring meeting was held at Roger Rothhaar's home in Ocala, Ohio. It was at this meeting that the Council voted to establish an ASSOCIATE MEMBER program to supplement PBS membership. It was decided that a bigger membership would help strengthen the capability to combat anti-hunting efforts and promote bowhunting opportunities state-by-state. At this meeting it was decided to close regular membership to 500 individuals, and that a regular had to first be an associate member in good standing for 1 year, and then have a 1-year probationary period once having been accepted as a regular member. Other requirements for associate members:

- The general rules of the organization will prevail for associate members, except for the game kill requirements.
- Associate members had to serve for 1 year before being eligible to apply for regular membership.

1974 JUNE: The Department of the Interior issued a ruling banning the use of drugged or poison arrows on all federal refuges and hunting lands. PBS contacted the other federal land managers (USFS and the BLM) to encourage them to adopt the same. At this point in time, Mississippi was the only state that still allowed use of poison arrows.

1974: Officers elected: Bob Roach, president; Tom Shupienis, vice president; Galin Jordan became the new 3-year representative, joined by returning reps. Bill Fowlkes and Donald Thompson. Roger Rothhaar stepped down as secretary-treasurer and the Council appointed Chris Mertz to that position. Prior to completing his term, Bill Fowlkes stepped down and the Council appointed Howard Clark to replace him.

1974 SEPTEMBER: PBS held a hunt and meeting in Grand Junction, CO. Some noteworthy results of the meeting were:

- PBS refused to endorse the National Field Archery Association's (NFAA) hunter education program since they offered a target accuracy test yet had no bow weight requirement.
- To provide an explanation for the 60# peak compound weight requirement recently established by PBS.

1975: The newly established associate membership had grown to 266 members.

1975: Officers elected: Laverne Woock, president; Roger Rothhaar, vice president; Bob Roach became a representative and joined hold-over reps Galin Jordan and Howard Clark.

1976: The PBS joint membership grew to 651 members, including 276 regulars and 375 associate members.

1976 SEPTEMBER: The annual fall hunt and meeting occurred in Cherry Springs, PA. One order of business was electing new officers including: Laverne Woock, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and representatives Howard Clark, Roger Rothhaar, and Bob Roach.

1977: Officers elected: Bernard Giacoletto, president; Jack Smith, vice president; Bill Carlos, secretary-treasurer; and representatives were Bob Roach, Roger Rothhaar, and Bruce Barber.

1977: This year marked the beginning of a highly professional newsletter, published quarterly. In addition, the lending library expanded to over 300 publications.

1977: Initiation of the PBS National Program. The intent of this program was to establish a gathering place of all state information and provide for each state to report their activities through the PBS news publication. All state organizations, under the National Program, would be invited to attend the PBS annual meeting.

* The formative years of PBS are well captured with a quote from one of our founders, the late Tom Shupienis: *"From a slow and seemingly insignificant beginning, PBS has grown and prospered into an organization of bowhunters that has made its presence felt. PBS has become the prime source of intelligent opinions and sophisticated respect in all matters relative to bowhunting's future."*

PBS: A fraternal organization of bowhunters, where being "professional" is both an attitude and demonstration of skill (1978-1994).

"Knowledge through experience," providing bowhunting leadership in a changing world (1995-2010).

PBS BANQUETS: PAST AND PRESENT

By John Stockman

While making plans to attend the upcoming banquet in Lexington, Kentucky I am reminded of the first PBS gathering I attended in 1972.

I, along with nine other bowhunters, had booked a ten day elk/mule deer hunt in Colorado. The outfitter had asked us to meet him in Rifle and he would lead us to his nearby ranch where we would hunt for a few days before he would take us to a spike camp for the remaining days of our hunt.

As the outfitter introduced us to one another I learned that two of the hunters were PBS members—Roger Rothhaar of Ohio and Bill Fowlkes of Maryland. Over the course of our hunt, it became obvious that Roger and Bill were more accomplished than the other hunters. Roger was the most skillful hunter and Bill was the most accurate shooter.

We hunted from the ranch for five days. Roger killed a bull elk while still hunting. I tagged a muley buck on the last day at the ranch. No other hunters killed anything even though most had shooting opportunities.

The outfitter managed the hunters and his wife managed the kitchen with an iron hand. She was a lousy cook and was rude, crude and domineering. She told us what time meals were served and if we were not there that was tough. I told Roger and Bill that I would not be there for supper as I planned to hunt until dark. They usually brought me a piece of fruit and a cookie from their meal—great guys.

A huge rabbit hung around camp. One of our group suggested someone shoot it and ask the ogre to cook it for us. I thought to myself that I'd rather eat ground glass and chase it with hemlock before I'd ask the cook to do anything for me. One morning at breakfast



Rev. Stacy Groscup doing a trick shot demonstration.

she disabused us of any thought of killing the rabbit. She stated that she would cut off the manhood (paraphrased) of anyone who even considered killing her rabbit. She added emphasis to her threat by making a vicious chopping motion with her butcher knife. Ten bowhunters flinched in unison at her threat.

On the fifth day of our hunt we rode horses to a spike camp. Be-

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fore we dismounted, the outfitter asked that five of us remain mounted. He pointed to a mountain peak and said he would take us to the top of the peak and bring the horses back to camp. The plan was for the five of us to hunt our way back to the spike camp.

I opted to ride to the mountain top. Before we departed, I took a compass bearing on the peak. I thought that if I hewed closely to the back azimuth I should arrive back at the spike camp.

Roger and Bill chose to hunt on foot from the spike camp as did three other hunters. The outfitter hoisted a lantern high in a tree to serve as a beacon. As I neared camp I homed in on it and arrived at camp shortly after dark. All five hunters who hunted near camp were there. Four horseback hunters were missing. One straggled in at midnight. Three were still missing at daylight. A rancher brought one of them to camp. The remaining two finally located camp at about noon. The three incompetent hunters had spent a cold, miserable night. Hopefully they learned from that experience.

Roger, Bill and I had planned our hunt so that we could attend a PBS banquet/hunt in Harrison, Nebraska on our way home. We joined fourteen other PBS members at a motel in Harrison. To call the gathering a "banquet" is probably a bit of a misnomer. There were no guest speakers, no auctions, no seminars, no buffet meals, no photo contests, and no knife, arrowmaking and bow-making contests.

The gathering was seventeen serious bowhunters making new friends and renewing old friendships. We had a fantastic time sharing bowhunting experiences and plans for future hunts. Some of the Nebraska members had obtained permission from nearby ranchers and farmers for us to bowhunt for deer on their property. Several members shot mule deer. I shot a whitetail. The hunting was great. The camaraderie was even better.

Our current banquets have evolved into much larger gatherings with many more events. They provide an opportunity to create new friendships and to strengthen existing friendships. They showcase incredible talents PBS members have in photography, leatherwork, arrowmaking, knife making and bowmaking. PBS members are generous. They donate hunts and a wide variety of bowhunting items for auctions. Seminars by accomplished bowhunters are another attraction at banquets. Every banquet features talented guest speakers at every evening meal. Banquet meals are a huge improvement over the menu at the Nebraska gathering. To attract more of the fairer sex to our banquets, special events such as tours and women-only auctions are now included in the banquet activities.

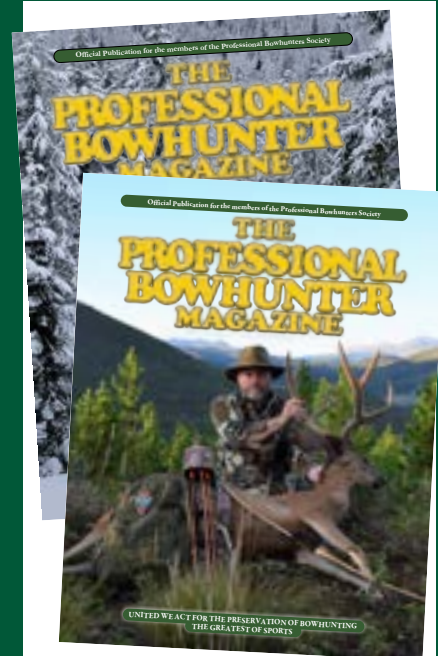
There is a common thread from the 1972



Gunter "Gun" Lemke and Dean Bodoh



gathering in Nebraska to the upcoming banquet in Kentucky. PBS has grown from its humble, informal beginnings to a much larger, better organized entity of knowledgeable, experienced bowhunters. What has not changed is the caliber and dedication of its members. Come to Lexington and see for yourself.



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COORDINATION

By Gene Wensel

"He's not a very good shot on paper targets, but he's a deadly shot on game." How many times have I heard that statement? How many years did I believe it? For decades, I liked to think I was "one of those guys." I eventually came to realize those people are rare birds, with the possible exception of people who are intimidated by shooting in front of others. Most folks are either good shots or they're not. I'm not saying with time, effort, coaching and lots of practice, a poor shot can't learn to become much better. Reading between the lines, most people who think they are "poor on targets but good on game" are really just trying to say, "I didn't practice enough."

I mentioned the, "I get intimidated when people are watching me" folks because I happen to be one of those types.

Anyone who misses cleanly can also wound an animal with a poor shot. In most cases, it's actually harder to miss cleanly than to wound an animal. We have a definite responsibility to ourselves, our passion and the game we hunt to minimize that reality.

What causes an easy miss, even a chip shot well within our own capabilities? Some people know in their hearts their maximum effective range is only fifteen yards but they like to think it is closer to thirty. Before we answer the question, we need to define range limitations. Each of us should know our own personal limitations. By my definition, it is the maximum range we can place all (not "most") of our arrows inside an eight inch paper plate. That distance might be under fifteen yards for some folks, over thirty yards for others. Most of my treestands are set up for fifteen to twenty yard shots. Why? First of all, I hunt a lot of thick habitat. Secondly, I feel very confident right around the fifteen yard line....not too close but not too far.

What makes one bowhunter a better shot than others? The answer is coordination; to combine two or more harmonious actions. We'll use a professional athlete as an example. I'm sure there are thousands of people physically built almost identical to world class athletes. Many are also in very good physical condition. Yet a pro ball player knocks down millions of dollars playing big league ball while hundreds of guys built just like him draw minimum wages. The reason is that the professional is mentally and physically coordinated. He has tuned his gifted proficiencies. Is that fair? Sure, it's fair! The pro developed his abilities, honed his skills and signed a contract through demonstration and consistency in his coordination.

There is no such thing as "hand/eye" coordination. The hands and eyes have to be harmonized with the brain, so in reality, it should be more accurately called hand/eye/brain coordination. Juggling, shooting skeet, playing a video game or casting a fly line require hand/brain/eye coordination. Other abilities might incorporate foot/eye/brain harmony. Skate boarding, surfing, or accurately kicking field goals are good examples of foot/eye/ brain coordination. Bowling, gymnastics, skiing, or auto racing calls for hand/foot/eye/brain harmony. Slight of hand magic tricks require hand/eye/brain coordination by allowing either the brain to fool the eye, or the eye to fool the brain.

Shooting a bow well, regardless of whether we're talking tour-

nament archery or bowhunting, requires hand/eye/brain coordination. It is entirely controlled by "micro-chips" from the eye to the brain, telling the fingers exactly how and when to release.

How does all this relate to instinctive shooting? It depends on one's definition of instinctive shooting. Many people define it as shooting a bow and arrow using only hand/eye/brain coordination. It is concentrating hard enough to shoot your arrow where you are looking, hopefully in focus. No reference points for aiming are supposedly used. I used to think if a person held at full draw for more than a split second, he or she wasn't shooting instinctively, but was in fact somehow aiming. Releasing upon touching one's anchor point is snap shooting, not instinctive shooting. There is a difference. On the other hand, just because a guy shoots bare bow doesn't mean he's shooting instinctively.

I tried a bow sight for a short while many years ago (early '70's). It didn't take long to realize sights weren't for me. Not only did I have to keep my bow perfectly vertical while I subconsciously wanted to cant it, but I was constantly worrying about misjudging yardage. I shot several animals with the sight before I realized I wasn't even using it in most hunting situations.

I've shot three fingers under for many years. "Three under" simply raises my anchor point to a spot closer to my eye. At first, I wasn't sure if a person could shoot three under and still shoot instinctively. I now tend to think many folks can.

I don't want to turn this article into a piece on how to shoot a bow. Good shooting habits can be learned elsewhere. I do think its very important (and easiest) to master good habits by learning proper shooting form from the very start. Self-taught shooting styles often lead to bad habits that can be tough to break after we train our brains to do something a



certain (wrong) way. Doing everything exactly the same way every time definitely helps, especially if you're doing it right!

I feel instinctive shooting is more pointing than aiming. Using a shotgun as an analogy, let's say we have the gun loaded with 00 buckshot. It throws a pattern. No amount of aiming will tighten that pattern. From close range, most people will be as effective from the hip, maybe even more so since they eliminate the time used to shoulder the weapon. By loading that same shotgun with rifled slugs, we'll be a lot more accurate by shouldering the gun. By adding a rear sight, our accuracy will improve dramatically. Thousands of deer have probably been killed with slug guns utilizing no rear sight at all. Yes, pointing can be deadly. Regardless of our shooting style, we must come to full draw and anchor at exactly the same spot to achieve best accuracy.

Most experienced bowhunters would be lying if they didn't admit to blowing a "gimme" shot once in a while. It happens to all bowhunters sooner or later. Several years ago, I had a great 4x4 walking right to me. I could see him coming from over sixty yards, walking down a trail that passed right in front of my stand. I was already standing with an arrow on the string, poised to strike. I didn't have to move at all. I was excited but completely in control. But that big buck stopped four different times, looking right up at me each time as he got closer. In my mind, I didn't really believe I would be able to draw my bow without getting busted. When he was finally broadside at fourteen or fifteen yards, I started my draw, still knowing he would probably see me move. When I did in fact actually get to full draw, I was so stunned I didn't take the mandatory split second to pick a spot. The arrow was off, passing completely through his abdomen. He ran fifty yards or so, stopped, shook his tail and slowly walked out of sight. I waited in the tree a half hour after dark, quietly climbed down and tip-toed up the ridge behind me, to return the next morning. Needless to say, I didn't sleep well that night.

In the morning, Barry and I took up the trail. The arrow was right there, covered with blood, but mysteriously had no stomach juice odors on it. It didn't make sense, yet I saw my arrow pass through, low and back. He actually bled fairly well for a hundred yards or so, then he all but quit bleeding. Making a long story short, we trailed that buck by specks of blood for almost half a mile before we finally lost all sign. I searched for two more days, finding no other sign. I felt very bad for a long time. Then, in February, a neighbor guy picked up both of the buck's sheds! I would have bet a lot of money that he was dead. I tried again to piece together what I saw, when I remembered something that at the time seemed trivial. When the buck was approaching me, I noticed a grapefruit sized tumor protruding off the bottom of his abdomen. That tumor had apparently either pushed his intestines upward or my broadhead passed directly through the tumor. In so many words, I had "lanced a boil" for

him! Matter of fact, I named him "Lance" that day.

Last fall, I saw Lance twice and got several trail camera photos of him. I could even see my healed arrow scar on his abdomen! Life goes on. At this writing, Lance is still out there. Not taking that split second to pick a spot cost me that buck.

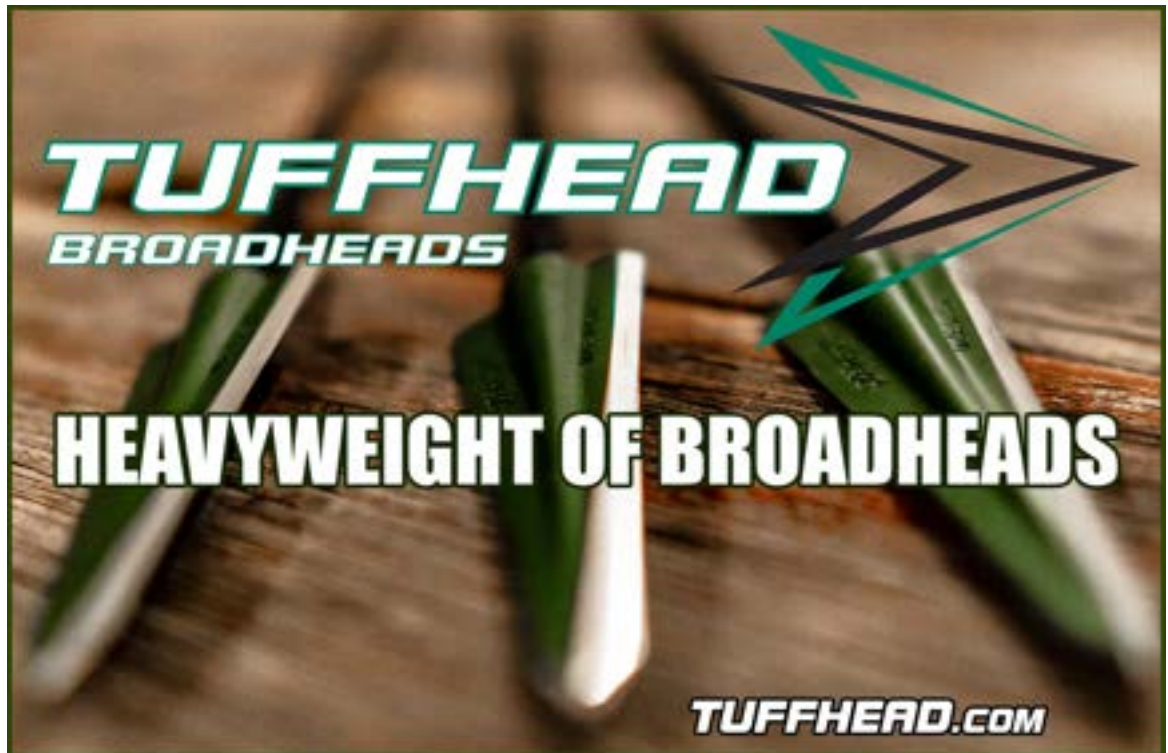
Coordinated shooting requires us to harmonize our hands, eyes and brains. I can't help but ask myself if people are born coordinated or whether it is an acquired skill. I'm still unsure of the answer. An auto race is not necessarily won by the guy with the fastest car, but by the most coordinated driver behind the wheel of one of the fastest cars on the track that day.

A lot of coordination comes from timing. Almost anyone would be able to juggle three oranges if they threw each orange twenty feet in the air. By throwing the oranges higher, we allow our brain an extended reaction time to catch up with our hands and eyes. By throwing each orange only two feet high, juggling becomes a whole new challenge!

When we shoot an arrow that lands absolutely dead center, we know in that instance we did everything just right. A single arrow shot over and over from the same bow locked into a shooting machine with a draw lock will shoot the same arrow into almost exactly the same spot every time, even at long ranges, unless there is a cross wind. That tells us that almost all misses are human error, or at least the human element is a big factor and not very variable.

How can we develop better coordination for bowhunting situations? The first step is to start very close to our target, developing stance, draw, anchor, release and follow through to build and maintain good form. Many people talk themselves through each step of the process, consciously forcing themselves to concentrate. The best way to train your brain is through practice. If you practice often enough, when a golden opportunity presents itself, you'll have the confidence to pull it off without choking.

Coordination, mind control and consistent shooting form are no harder to learn than poor shooting habits. Shooting a bow and arrow is fun. Hitting what you're shooting at is even funner!



What is the PBS Professional Bowhunters Society?

By Roger Rothhaar

Slightly over a decade ago a handful of dedicated bowhunters got together in the culmination of an idea each had held individually for many years. Each man had become interested in the bow largely through hunting with this primitive weapon and most had run the gauntlet of organized competitive archery. They had grown tired of the pressures of competition which demanded so much time and hard work that the pure enjoyment of shooting the bow had disappeared. And as the various target archery groups became more and more score-conscious, the bickering and hard feelings which resulted became the "final straw" which drove these men from organized archery.

Through years of association on target ranges and in the hunting fields, they had come to know each other as individuals who shared the same feeling for the bow and arrow. They had the foresight to recognize that the systems of organized target archery would not work when applied to bowhunters... that the associations of target archers were by their very nature competitive while those of the bowhunter must be fraternal.

They also knew by some bowhunting problems a few states were encountering and by the illogical rules adopted by others in an attempt to govern bowhunting, that a true and practical bowhunting organization was needed. They realized that although their personal brands of equipment and methods of hunting varied, certain beliefs and opinions had developed over the years which were resolutely the same, to a man. It was upon this fraternal association and these proven, steadfast truths that the principles and purpose of the Professional Bowhunters Society was conceived.

The wisdom of the initial conclusions drawn by these men has proved itself over and over. For example, from the beginning the PBS has advocated the use of "heavy tackle" by bowhunters and no member shoots a bow pulling less than fifty pounds. Some archers disputed the need for heavy gear but during the past ten years the draw weight of the average hunting bow used has increased nationwide by seven pounds and the trend toward heavier tackle continues.

It should be noted that the word "professional" when applied to this society is not

meant to infer that those belonging to it make their living nor any part of it through bowhunting, though several members do, and most would like to. The real purpose is to compare the fraternity of bowhunters to those in the professions (doctors, lawyers, educators, etc.) who respect each other as individuals of proven ability sharing a common interest.

It was determined that those who wished to become a part of this fraternity should be examined by a Council which is elected by and composed of PBS members. A candidate's qualifications are presented and examined, and he is then admitted or rejected accordingly. The purpose here is identical with other professions... standards of qualification must be met. These standards have of necessity been set high enough so the applicant will have reached a plateau of accomplishment which indicates his sincerity and principles are in conjunction with those of the Society.

The main objective of the Professional Bowhunters Society is to upgrade and preserve the sport of bowhunting. This is to be done by educating the beginner and the public by setting such an outstanding example through the ability and conduct of its members as to be recognized as the indisputable leader in the field of organized bowhunting.

The Society does not hold with the theory that everyone can or should be a bowhunter. Quite to the contrary, the organization stipulates that only those who are willing to put forth the effort to assure that the sport will be undertaken in a humane, sportsmanlike manner, should attempt to take game with the bow and arrow. The transition from the target range to the woods is an easy one for a person to make who does not consider the responsibility he assumes when he attempts to kill game. It is, unfortunately, a simple matter to don camouflage and install broadheads on the end of a set of arrows and suddenly become a "bowhunter."

Though the Professional Bowhunters Society has no quarrel with any of the facets of target or field archery, experience has taught that the only similarity between target archery and bowhunting is the mechanical act of drawing and loosing an arrow. It is in this field of misinformation and misunderstanding that the greatest accomplishments have been made. The impetus of the PBS has been directed not to the taking of large numbers of game animals, but

rather toward the taking of game animals in an ethical, humane manner... a manner which enhances the hunter's character, not his fame. The hunter success requirements listed as qualifications for membership into the Society are designed to assure that the hunter has enjoyed enough success to appreciate this concept.

The most unique result of this type of thinking is that it usually leads to a believable success rate and every so often to widespread fame. Several members of the Professional Bowhunters Society are world famous in the field of bowhunting. You will be meeting them in future issues of this magazine as we give them and other outstanding bowhunters who belong to the organization individual coverage from time to time.

None of the PBS members claims to be an expert, only a successful bowhunter. Consistent success, however, reflects the ability of the man and statistics show that the current roster of members has accumulated 1,200 years of hunting experience with the bow and has more than 3,000 big game animals to its credit. This averages out slightly more than twenty two animals per hunter per year. This speaks for itself as a true indication of dedication and ability.

In the past, promotion of the Professional Bowhunters Society was left to word-of-mouth contact with prospective members and most new members came to us through acquaintance with other members. The Society has now grown into a world-wide organization with members in the continental United States, Canada, Alaska, Japan and Australia. The past ten years have proven its worth and potential, and now the PBS feels it is time to be presented to the bowhunting public on an unlimited scale. Therefore, BOWHUNTER Magazine has been adopted as the official publication of the organization for the purpose of keeping the membership informed of activities within the Society and to introduce the PBS to all those who are unfamiliar with it.

Though the Society may not endorse all the advertisements, articles and opinions expressed within the magazine, it feels that this publication is devoted to the best interests of bowhunting as a truly great and honorable sport.

Further inquiries about the Professional Bowhunters Society may be made by contacting the Secretary at P.O. Box 22631, Indianapolis, IN 46222-0631.

BOWHUNTING HISTORY AND TRADITIONS



By Doug Borland

Today there is no need to battle with the beasts of prey and little necessity to kill wild animals for food; but still the hunting instinct persists. The love of the chase still thrills us and all the misty past echoes with the hunters call.

In the joy of hunting is intimately woven the love of the great outdoors. The beauty of the woods, valleys, mountains, and skies feeds the soul for the sportsman where the quest of game only whets his appetite.

After all, it is not the killing that brings satisfaction, it is the contest of skill and cunning. The true hunter counts his achievement in proportion to the effort involved and the fairness of the sport.

The killing of game is becoming too easy; there is little triumph and less glory than in the days of yore. Game preservation demands a limit of armament. We should do well to abandon the more powerful and accurate implements of destruction and revert to the bow.

Here we have a weapon of beauty and romance. He who shoots with a bow, puts his life's energy into it. The force behind the flying shaft must be placed there by the archer. At the moment of greatest strain, he must draw every sinew to the utmost; his hand must be steady; his nerves under absolute control; his eye keen and clear. In the hunt he pits his well-trained skill against the instinctive cunning of his quarry. By the most adroit cleverness, he must approach within striking distance, and when he speeds his low whispering shaft and strikes his

game, he has won by the strength of arm and nerve. It is a noble sport.

However not all temperaments are suited to archery. There must be something within the deeper memories of his inheritance to which the bow appeals. A mere passing fancy will not suffice to make him an archer. It is the unusual person who will overcome the early difficulties and persevere with the bow through the love of it." Dr. Saxton Pope, excerpted from *Hunting With the Bow and Arrow*, written by Pope in 1923, published in 1925 by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The above is taken from a chapter in Pope's book called "The Principles of Hunting". It is as relevant now as it was in the 1920s. When you read it, several main thoughts come through that perhaps run contrary to the directions that "modern" bowhunting have taken:

The true achievement is directly proportionate to the degree of difficulty... Killing is becoming too easy... Limit your weapons. Strength and skill to bowhunt take "life's energy" — not "passing fancy" ... and finally, bowhunting is not or everyone.

Unfortunately, most licensed bowhunters in the US today have never read Saxton Pope. The attraction to bowhunt comes more from effective advertising than from the lure of the romance and traditions of the sport. Perhaps Pope's book should be required reading for the National Bowhunter Education Program. I doubt if there are many PBS Regulars who have not read it. If you haven't, it is available in paperback. If you have, read it again, as I just have, and rediscover the adventure, romance, and literary style of bowhunting in the 1920s!!

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PBS Trivia Quiz

| FROM PBS MAGAZINE, 3RD QTR, 1988

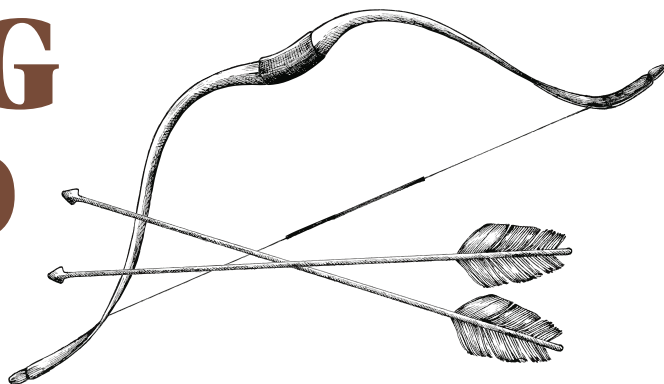
1. Name the man who designed the PBS Regular patch.
2. How many Desert Bighorn sheep are presently listed in the Pope & Young record book? (Within two)
3. Name a European country that has white- tail deer.
4. During the first quarter of the moon phase, the concave or dark side is on the left or right?
5. Is a deer's liver in front of the diaphragm or behind the diaphragm?
6. Within fifty, how many spots are on a newborn whitetail fawn?
7. Who made the original Black Widow bows?
8. Who wrote "Deliverance"?
9. Where was Ben Pearson's home?
10. Which state has the most Official P&Y measurers?
11. What did Art Young die from? 12. What did he do for a living?
13. What company made "fur tracers"? 14. Who headed Staghorn Bow Company in 1970?
15. Who made the P2 bow?
16. Within 500, how many typical white- tails are listed in the latest issue of P&Y book?
17. The shortest commercially made re- curve was called the "Interceptor". How long was it?
18. Who made the Gamemaster Jet? 19. Who took the first muskox listed in P&Y?
20. What bow manufacturer hired Indians to make their bows?
21. What ski company used to own Wing Archery?
22. What was the first bowhunting film ever made?
23. What recurve utilized a double limb design?
24. What sign was Gene Wensel born under?
25. What country were ringneck pheasants originally from?
26. Who was the Colorado Bowhunter of the Year in 1978?
27. Within twenty years, what year was Sports Afield magazine first published? 28. What state had the first bowhunting only season in 1935?
29. What is the name of the draw that puts three fingers under the arrow nock?
30. What is the name of the popular split- finger draw?
31. Who was the skipper OR what was the name of the boat that took Fred Bear to Kodiak Island for his world record brown bear?
32. What famous member of England's Royalty took a huge Red Stag in 1558 with a longbow? This trophy is still on display... perhaps the oldest sport hunting trophy in existence.
33. What is the oldest manufactured broadhead still made today?
34. The man that designed and patented the first center-shot bow also invented the wind- shield wiper. What was his name?
35. Who is credited as being the founder of the Pope & Young Club?
36. Who is credited with coining the term "bowhunter"?
37. Who was Howard Hill's most prized pupil?
38. What was the name of the boat Howard Hill and Errol Flynn hunted marlin from?
39. What well-known bowhunter was pictured on the inside front cover of the very first "Bowhunter" magazine?
40. Yew cut in the summer is said to contain what?
41. What famous trick shot makes it a habit of shooting balloons off of a lady's head blindfolded?
42. What was Fred Bear's favorite length and weight hunting bow?
43. What was the name of the guide Howard Hill hunted cats with?
44. What well-known bowhunter married Fred Bear's daughter?
45. Who made Howard Hill's arrows for his African expedition?
46. What brand of broadhead was sent to the moon?
47. True or False
Ben Rogers Lee has stretch marks?
48. In the newest issue of the P&Y book, what PBS member is listed as an official measurer for two different states?
49. Within ten, how many Boone & Crockett class typical whitetails are listed in the P&Y book?
50. Name two out of three movie stars/ actors Howard Hill hunted with regularly. 51. How much did Barry Wensel weigh when he graduated high school? Within ten pounds.
52. What was the background color of the front cover of the very first issue of Bow- hunter magazine?



- 53.** Name an ex-PBS officer who trained for Olympic canoeing.
- 54.** What date did deer season close in Georgia in 1943?
- 55.** What TV star recorded a 17 5/16's black bear from Idaho in 1970?
- 56.** Which of Art Young's bear skulls was bigger, grizzly or polar?
- 57.** What past P&Y president plays the bagpipes?
- 58.** What state produced a bow-killed non-typical mule deer that is 30" bigger than the existing world record?
- 59.** What animal was pictured as being killed by a blowgun without poison in a blowgun ad?
- 60.** Who was the youngest PBS Regular member?
- 61.** What is Jerry Gentellalli's occupation? **62.** Who was the Bob Marshall Wilderness named after?
- 63.** What did Jim Crumley do for a living before Trebark?
- 64.** What bowhunter was the 1957 World Champion varmint caller?
- 65.** Who was the PBS Editor in Bowhunter magazine in 1971?
- 66.** True or false - Chuck Adams smiles even when he misses?
- 67.** What organization brought out Deer & Deerhunting magazine?
- 68.** What state was Fred Bear born in?
- 69.** What is the name of the first alphabetically listed PBS Regular on our roster?
- 70.** What PBS bowhunter caught a 6-lb. catfish on a chunk of his own heart after open heart surgery?
- 71.** What brand dog does Roger Rothhaar own?
- 72.** How many scoreable points does Del Austin's world record non-typical whitetail buck have?
- 73.** When was the last year Thomas Holt cussed?
- 74.** In the 18th Century, this man set a flight shooting record of 972 yards.
- 75.** This bowhunter was hired by the government to teach Eskimos to use bows to harvest seals.
- 76.** What past PBS officer was pictured in the very first Bowhunter potpourri section?
- 77.** This man pioneered the use of fiberglass as a bow backing.
- 78.** This man patented the use of silk for a bow backing.
- 79.** This product replaced silk as a bow backing.
- 80.** Where on a whale does baleen, used for bow building come from?
- 81.** This veteran bowhunter authored a regular column entitled "The Old Bow- hunter".
- 82.** What noted hardware company made all steel bows?
- 83.** What actor killed a grizzly bear with a bow?
- 84.** What famous football star was a major stockholder in American Archery?
- 85.** Who taught Arthur Young to shoot the bow?
- 86.** What is the strongest side of a wooden shaft called?
- 87.** What is the term when a hardwood section is spliced to a wooden shaft?
- 88.** Within 5", what was the world record typical whitetail in the first P&Y competition period (1957-58)?
- 89.** Who killed the first recorded typical whitetail to score over 170" in P&Y? **90.** Who played Tarzan and later became a staff writer for Archery magazine?
- 91.** Name Gene Wensel's favorite brand of condiment.
- 92.** How many broadheads did the Bonnie Bowman quiver claim to hold with no broadhead rub?
- 93.** True or False
- If you break a string with an aluminum arrow it's called tubal ligation?
- 94.** Who wrote "A Sand County Almanac"?
- 95.** Who manufactured the "Golden Sovereign" line of recurves?
- 96.** Where on a big game animal will you find the carotid arteries?
- 97.** What bowhunter wrote mystery stories that were later turned into the TV show "Perry Mason"?
- 98.** How many original members were there in the Fred Bear Sports Club? **99.** Which PBS member drove the farthest to get to the first PBS banquet in Ohio? **1**
- 100.** Which PBS member is in charge of merchandise sales? (Watches, belt buckles, shirts, hats, condoms, etc.)

FIND THE ANSWERS ON PAGE 48

BOWHUNTING HISTORY AND TRADITIONS



By Jay Massey

It's too bad that some of the finest bowhunters go unheralded while others less deserving get all the praise. And so it was, apparently, with a man named Ralph Whaley.

Few American bowhunters have ever heard of Ralph Whaley. But from what's been written about him, Whaley has to be one of bowhunting's all-time greats, a bowhunting pioneer in a class all by himself.

According to an account written in an obscure Canadian publication in the late 1950's, Whaley was still alive and living in Victoria, British Columbia. Efforts of this writer to learn more about Whaley have so far been largely unsuccessful.

What is known is that in 1905, Whaley hopped a freight train out of Seattle after being expelled from high school. He headed toward Priest Lake, Idaho, where he had worked the previous summer as a fishing and hunting guide.

Whaley was just seventeen years old at the time, but he was strong and athletic, standing six-foot-four and weighing two hundred pounds. It was said that he traced his ancestry back to General Sir Edward Whalley, one of the three regicides who, under the grim orders of Oliver Cromwell, condemned King Charles I of England to death. His parents originally made their home in Virginia, but Ralph Seth Whaley was born in Berkeley, California in 1888. When he was four years old, his family moved to the Northeast Washington/Idaho country.

It was there that young Whaley learned to track game and use the bow and arrow and to throw the tomahawk and knife with great accuracy. The family ranch near Spokane was less than three miles from the Nez Perce Indian reservation. Young Whaley grew up with Indian boys and played their games and learned to think like them.

This association with the Nez Perce undoubtedly played a part in Whaley's develop-

ment as an exceptional big game hunter and archer. He would eventually kill -with bow and arrow - every big game animal in North America except musk oxen, which were protected during his time. The Nez Perce hunting principles also molded his own personal hunting philosophy. Whaley was said to be extremely critical of anyone who killed wantonly and excessively.

When he left Seattle at the age of seventeen, young Whaley passed through north Idaho, heading toward the Canadian province of Alberta. It was springtime and the weather was pleasant. By the time summer and fall had ended and before the first snows of winter, Whaley would have trekked across 1,300 miles of mountains, rivers, and muskeg swamps, finally ending up in a small Indian trading post east of Dawson in the Yukon.

His tools and weapons for this incredible journey included a homemade bow and quiver of arrows, a knife, some fishing hooks and line and other miscellaneous gear.

Whaley averaged about six miles each day, staying on the high ridges, out of the brush and away from the flies. When he was hungry, his arrows supplied him with venison steaks, rabbits, ducks and grouse. He caught fish in the rivers by trapping, Indian-style. When the urge to see what lay over the next ridge was strong, he would tramp twenty to thirty miles in a single day. At times, he would stay in one spot for several days, patching his clothing and making arrows.

Having downed a deer, he would dress the hide by brain-tanning, using the hide to patch holes in his buckskin pants and jacket or to re-sole his moccasins.

When he was interviewed by a Canadian writer during the late 1950's, Whaley stood on the asphalt-topped Trans-Canada highway and pointed out portions of his route, now well-posted and well-traveled.

Whaley overwintered near Dawson, grub-staked by the trading post, and trapped until the following spring. Now eighteen years old, Whaley went "Outside" the easy way: by boat

after walking for more than a month to reach the Stikine River.

Whaley's accomplishments as a bowhunter did not end there. Later, after graduating from the University of Washington with a degree in engineering, he returned to the north, this time to Point Barrow, Alaska. There, he had a surprise encounter with a polar bear.

"In my life, that polar bear was the only animal that hunted me," he once told a reporter.

Whaley had gone out with an Eskimo guide to shoot seal and walrus, not polar bear. They spotted the bear just as "Nanook" saw them and headed in their direction. The guide, who had no firearm, ran for their umiak and shoved off, leaving Whaley stranded on the pack ice with the bear. Whaley turned to leave, but found his retreat cut off by the advancing bear.

Glancing quickly around to survey the pack ice and pressure ridges, Whaley found a high rise of rock and ice which would provide cover. Hiding behind the pressure ridge, he peeked out and saw the bear stalking quietly on his trail, sniffing the tracks he had left in the snow. Whaley rose and shot the unsuspecting bear from only fifteen yards away and then ran toward Point Barrow, some twelve miles away. Unpursued, he made good time.

The next day he and the Eskimo guide returned this time armed with high-powered rifles - and found the dead bear. The bear had traveled less than ten yards after being hit in the heart.

Despite his love of hunting with the bow and arrow, Whaley claimed to have never shot an arrow in target competition. "I don't go to archery clubs for one simple reason," he once said. "They stand at known, selected distances to shoot. You don't get known shots in the woods. The distance always varies. For that reason, I never practice until I'm in the woods. Then I'll take as many as fifty or sixty shots... at an old stump, a tree or perhaps a branch."

"Archers are nice people," Whaley declared, "but many aren't woodsmen."

Compared to a bowhunter such as Ralph Whaley, very few people are.



BOU AND AN OUTHOUSE BEAR

By Jim Chinn - Hamilton, MT

Two years worth of planning and anticipation finally came true as Gene Wensel and I flew out of Missoula in the early morning hours of September 1st. In Bozeman, we were joined by Don Schaufler, and then it was onto Detroit and Montreal where we joined up with the rest of our bowhunting entourage. By the afternoon of September 3rd, we planned to dodge a flowing river of caribou as they continued on their ever-moving migration.

On September 2nd, we flew out of Montreal along with twenty six other hunters all heading for Schefferville, the caribou capital of the world. Flying at 17,500 feet, there was nothing below us but trees and lakes. I am often impressed with the vastness of Montana's country, but the "nothingness" below left me in

awe. The hunters on board were from all parts of the US. The stories ran deep of game taken and missed, and of the big bulls that were soon to be had. The lone stewardess on board had obviously flown these flights before, and she radiated an air of authority that defied any devilish ideas these bush beaters may have had.

"I spotted dark velveted antlers approaching the small opening. I drew, anchored and released as the bull moved into view."

We arrived in Schefferville at 5:30 PM and were immediately met by a representative of our outfitter, Jack Hume. After collecting our gear and other necessary supplies, we were taken out to Hume's base of operation. We were put up in a bunk house for the night and planned to get an early start in the morning.

On September 3rd, we were up at 5:00 A.M. and raring to go. A quick check outside revealed wind, rain, and a good chop on the lake. We were a bit discouraged by the weather, knowing that it would confine us to base camp. We were a little apprehensive but pleasantly surprised when the outfitter began loading the plane.

The pilot of our 1950's vintage DeHaviland float plane was a young (approximately twenty-five-year-old) Inuit with eight years flying experience. His experience gave me confidence and I was moderately satisfied with the lack of "crash scars" on his body. We all piled in, around and under our gear, and with a snap, crackle, and pop, the old plane came to life. With the roar of the powerful engine, our pontoons were soon on step and the takeoff much

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28 »

smoother than expected. Our flight was to be approximately 137 miles to the northwest to the Pons River. The country was truly wild as mile after mile of sparse spruce, granite boulders, tundra, and lots of water passed below. Approximately fifty miles from our destination, we started to see the spider web of migration trails on the ground. We craned our necks looking out of the small windows to be the first to see the mass herds of animals that we had heard so much about. By the time we started dropping onto Pons River, our enthusiasm was somewhat dampened at the lack of animals seen.

A huge smile and a hero pose for the camera told me that he had connected.

My worries lifted as we taxied up to our landing beach, where we saw five happy bowhunters with eight racks waiting to be flown out. After some quick introductions, we learned that PBS regular member Bob Marchand of Timmons, Ontario, was among this group. As we unloaded our gear and they loaded theirs, they gave us a quick rundown on the game situation. We also learned of a black bear over five hundred pounds that had been hanging around camp. One evening, the bear had gotten so bold as to start scratching against the outhouse while one of the hunters was inside - no doubt pondering major issues of public interest.

With another snap, crackle, pop, and maybe a sputter this time, the plane was once again off, heading that group of bowhunters on their trip back home.

Our camp consisted of a temporary single car garage affair made out of plastic burlap over a metal frame. The inside was comfortably setup with bunk beds, a table, sink area, and a wood stove. Our camp tender/guide was a friendly Frenchman named Raymond Desjardins. Raymond gave us a brief rundown on the terrain, and then off we went. Hiking away, I looked for some sign of this monster bear who was frequenting the camp; however, I didn't see any, and my thoughts soon turned to developing a strategy for caribou.

It soon became apparent that many caribou are killed on or near the river crossings. The terrain was ideal for bowhunting with ample trees, brush, and rocks to allow for either ambush or stalking. Gene and I soon decided to use a combination of glassing and ambushing. We stayed up high, glassing below for caribou that were moving towards us. We then attempted to anticipate what trail they were using and attempted to get ahead of them for an ambush. Few caribou allowed a stalk, but we did see about forty head, including two big bulls, using a ridgetop across the river two to three miles to the east. I decided that tomorrow morning, I would be on that ridgetop.

On September 4th, I got up at 6:00 AM to a heavy overcast with a threat of rain. Dale Drilling, Jim Walters, and Gene headed out to the north. Raymond, Don, and I loaded into the canoe for a two mile run south up the river. We dropped Don off and wished him luck. Raymond and I crossed the river and started a climb to the top of the mountain. Within thirty minutes, we were on top of the "mountain" and almost immediately saw caribou. Four bulls and three cows were slowly feeding towards us. As we attempted to intercept them, we ran into a large wolf as he "popped" over the hill in front of us. The surprise in his eyes probably mirrored in our own, as he promptly exited the area.

The caribou were now out of my line of vision as I moved to try and intercept them. There were no trees this high up the mountain, but there were numerous boulders which allowed cover. I saw five bulls running off in the distance, but a quick look told me they were another group. Soon, I heard the telltale click-click of their hooves, letting me know they were close. A small horn materialized in front of me, and a cow's head soon appeared at a range of thirty yards. Then antlers!! The entire herd walked by at about thirty yards with just their heads and necks visible. I had a fairly easy shot at one bull that walked within

twenty yards, but decided to let him go since he didn't have much on the top of his antlers.

Before Raymond left for camp, we agreed on a time for him to pick me up on the river. I chose a high spot above a small lake and started to glass. I heard the moanful howl of a wolf and spotted him on a ridge a few hundred yards off.

*We saw thirty mature bulls cross the river
It was a dramatic, climactic sight.*

I sat down and continued glassing, making notes in my field journal. Across the lake, approximately thirty caribou with two big bulls appeared. They appeared to cover ground with seemingly little effort. They crossed just to the south end of this small lake. There was no way I could move fast enough to intercept them, so I headed back to my sitting spot and pack. Before I could get back, I looked up to seven big bulls, with two huge bulls included, following the same trail. I again tried to intercept them, but again they were too fast. I went back for my pack; and while I did so, another group of ten or so with two good bulls moved down the same trail. I suddenly realized this was the Los Angeles freeway for local caribou. I worked my way over there and found the wind to be totally wrong. I moved up the open hill paralleling the trail until the wind suited me. The trail had taken several forks, and I chose the one that appeared to have the most use.

Two bulls walked by me at a distance of about a hundred yards. I took a couple of slides; neither were shooters, so I didn't try for them. I sat out of the wind for the first time and furthered my education on the renowned blackflies. If you have any doubts, let me assure you that they deserve their reputation.

I had seen nothing for the past hour and a half, and then suddenly caribou were everywhere. There were thirty over there, forty on that hill, ten here, and more moving through. This continued for thirty minutes or so and I attempted a couple of unsuccessful stalks. As quickly as it started, it stopped. I sat and glassed for another hour or so, and then the waves of caribou started again.

A movement on the ridge top caught my eye, and I made out a lone bull bedded down. He kept shaking his head, and I imagined it was due to the pestering blackflies. He got up and started heading my way. He was the first lone bull I had seen, and I decided to give him a try. I started a stalk and took a couple of slides of him before discarding my pack. I dropped down the hill, running to get ahead of him as he fed along. I shot and immediately saw that it would pass low under his chest. To say I was surprised would be an understatement when I heard a loud crack and saw the bull stumble and fall. The bull was soon back up and attempted to run off. Because his left front leg was broken, he had a dif-



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ficult time. I could clearly see blood as it ran down the lower part of his leg. I followed the bull, staying a good distance behind him. The terrain allowed me to keep tabs on the bou without being detected. I finally watched him bed in a small clump of trees. I sat and watched and waited. After an hour, I attempted to slip in. I almost stepped on him when he sprang up and crashed through the brush. He presented me with only a tough shot and I missed. His movements were slow, and it was obvious he was weak. He slowly moved along for another half mile or so before bedding down in another group of trees. Again, I sat and waited and watched. A group of about forty caribou moved through right where my bou was bedded. When he didn't come out with them, I pussy footed in. I saw him just before he rose to his feet. Another Snuffer was on its way, and it was quickly over. I was not happy with the time it took after the animal was first hit, yet I was satisfied that he did not escape to suffer a drawnout death.

Now, I wish I had my pack. I boned out the bull and put what meat that I couldn't carry in a cool spot on a creek. I then headed back for the river in what I hoped was the right direction. The country I had just come through was not recognizable, and nervousness crept in as I trudged along with my load. Spending the night out in this country didn't concern me, but I was concerned that I didn't have my pack and survival gear. I always carry this gear with me and now that I needed it, where was it? Back where I started my stalk, wherever that was. Luckily, the sun poked through enough for me to get my general directions, and I sat down to think the situation over. I was confident that I was heading in the right general direction, and I climbed a ridge where I could see a river three to four miles off. Nothing looked familiar, and I wondered if I had walked out to the wrong river. I sat and studied the river and started to make out familiar features. I got it figured out and started out on a line of travel that would get me back to the ridge above the small lake where I left my pack.

I stopped in the creek where I could see my pack about seventy five yards up the hill. Instead of carrying my load up the hill and back down, I dropped it all on the ground, glad to get a break from the weight. A group of bulls coming over the ridge caught my attention. They came down the hill straight to me. A couple of the bulls were good ones. I took slides of them at about twenty yards. They heard the camera and circled downhill of me and swam the lake. I gathered up my load and headed for the river. On the other side of the lake, I ran into three more bulls. I shot a few more slides before heading on. I knew that I would really have to hurry to get back to the river on time to meet the canoe.

We warned them that the bear seemed to have a habit of visiting when someone was in the outhouse - no doubt pondering major issues of public interest.

I got to the river a little late and found Raymond caping out a P&Y bull that Don had taken. I told Raymond of my careless screwup as he finished the work on the bull. We headed back across the river to the camp, where I hung my meat. With a little time on my hands, I decided to take a quick bath in the lake. You could compare it to skinny dipping in a frosty basin of ice water.

I cooked dinner, and we waited for the rest of the guys to come in. As we ate, everyone reported on the day's activities. I had seen about four hundred head of caribou that day and the others averaged about a hundred animals.

It rained like the dickens during the night, and as I got ready on the morning of September 5th, I was even more thankful that I did not have to spend the night out. The weather was soaked in across the river, and Raymond was reluctant to take me back across the river to pack the rest of my meat and head out. I respected his decision and put up no argument. I struck out to the north with the others. With my one remaining tag, I decided to hold out for a good bull.

As the morning moved on, quite a few caribou moved through, and

stalks were attempted. I sat up as high on the hill as I could overlooking the river below. I saw a group of big bails crossing the river, with one being particularly immense. Caribou are difficult to accurately judge on the hoof, but this one bull was definitely a world record contender. I had the opportunity to study the No. 1 caribou last year at the Pope and Young banquet in Tulsa, and this bull obviously had more antler material. Whether his final score would be a new world record or not. I could not judge; but he was definitely a shooter.

I started moving to get above and ahead of this group when something below caught my attention. Gene had also seen this group, and he, too was moving in an attempt to put himself on a collision course with the bulls. The time crawled by as the bulls left the river and started their trek up the hill to the high ground. I was confident that either Gene or I would get a chance at this bull.

Suddenly, I spotted the bulls moving up the trail to Gene. The largest bull was still second in line. As they neared Gene, the biggest bull passed the first bull in line and was now the leader. I only hoped Gene had seen the switch. The bulls walked past the group of spruce where Gene was in hiding. I watched as the two bulls again switched places in line, and the big bou was now second again. As they came out from behind the screen of brush, I watched as Gene drew and shot. I centered the big bull in my binoculars as they spun and ran. I watched, anticipating a fall from the big boy and was surprised as one of the other bulls went down. I worked my way down, finding Gene with a good bull, but definitely not the hog. We compared notes and Gene told me he watched the bulls as they worked their way up to him, repeating to himself, "the second one, the second one." Gene said he saw the big bull move to the front of the line as they went behind the spruce, then telling himself, "The first one, the first one." Unfortunately, Gene did not see the bulls again switching their places in line. Gene was still repeating "the first one" when they came out from behind the cover. Even at fifteen yards, bulls are difficult to quickly tell apart from a straight profile shot. When the "first one" stepped out, Gene heart shot him, thinking he had the biggest of the all big. Regardless that it wasn't the largest of the group, it was still a beautiful bull.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30 »



Don joined us and we learned that Jim Walters had also taken a good bull out of this group after it fled by him. An excellent shot through the chest almost dropped the bull in his tracks.

The day moved on, and I took several slides of young bulls, cows, and calves as they continued on their migration north. North!? Why are they headed north? Winter was almost here. Shouldn't they be going south? Later, Raymond explained we were still in the caribou summer, and they would continue north for another few weeks. Soon winter would strike, and the caribou would think "Damn, winter is here" and turn around and start their way back.

Downstream, I saw a small group of animals crossing the river. I ran in that direction, doubting that I could get ahead of them. The lack of cover up in the rocks allowed me to cover ground quickly, but I had no idea where the animals were. I moved along the rock ledge, looking down into the timber below. I continued forward and spotted a cow moving along a trail quartering up and away from me. I brought my Trails End takedown up and watched as cows moved through a small shooting lane. Suddenly, I spotted dark velveted antlers approaching the small opening. I drew, anchored, and released as the bull moved into view. The cedar shaft was visible to its mark, and it struck the bull just a little high behind the shoulder. The entire group spun and headed off through the spruce. I moved along the ledge looking down into the timber and soon spotted the bull standing. My yellow fletch was visible in his side. He stood for a few minutes and then bedded down. I stood watching, planning my next move. Shortly, the bull was up again, moving; but another Snuffer found its mark and soon he was down for keeps. Congratulations and picture taking were in order, as it appeared as though this bull was a B&C candidate. In getting back to camp, I learned that Jim Walters had taken another bull, one that would definitely make B&C.

Almost everyone had taken at least one bull now, with Walters and I having tagged out. Dale Drilling still had not connected, and a little more pressure was put on Drilling that night at dinner as he was told he could be the first hunter in history not to connect with a bull at this camp. In actuality, "history" was the two years that this camp had been there, but that didn't relieve the pressure. To say that Drilling was getting a little nervous would be an understatement.

On September 6th, we woke to more rain and fog. I did some chores around the camp and spent some time looking for signs of this elusive camp bear. I had started questioning the authenticity of the story told by the previous hunters about this big bruin. Adding to my suspicions were the non-committal grunts and nods from our guide when he was questioned about this phantom bruin.

Raymond was again reluctant to take me across the river to retrieve the remainder of my first bull. I had my compass and was not too concerned about getting lost, yet I knew I should heed his apprehensions.

As we ate dinner that night, I learned that the day had been slow with only a few caribou being seen. Raymond told us that this week had been the second slowest week that he had seen at the camp in the two prior seasons. We laughed and shook our heads at this. If this is slow, we could hardly imagine what a "fast" week would be like.

Dale was the first one up on September 7th, and he was definitely ready to go. It wasn't raining, but the fog was still heavy up on the mountains.

At 8:30 A.M., it looked as though the fog was going to lift. I was going across the river, and Don had decided to go as well. I heard the canoe as it approached and was surprised to see Drilling in the bow instead of Don. A huge smile and a hero pose for the camera told me that he had connected. As the canoe hit the beach, Dale said he had taken two bulls. Raymond filled me in on the details, telling me that Dale took two bulls within ten minutes of one another.

After Raymond ran me across the river, I bumped into one group

of approximately twenty five head with three good bulls. I took a couple of slides and continued on in country that now seemed familiar. I ran into another small group and took more pictures. I covered ground quickly and found my way back to my bull. Very little was left that was salvageable - at least the wolves made good use of it.

I worked my way back to the top of the mountain across from camp. I sat there watching the country as time passed by. I made several stalks, some successful and some not. I got the unique opportunity of studying these fascinating animals as they continued on their never-ending journey.

On September 8th, I was up again at 5:00 A.M. I headed out with Don and Gene as they searched for their second bull. I hoped to catch some of the action on camera. Several bulls were glassed, but none of the caliber that Gene and Don were looking for. The weather cleared somewhat, but the action was slow. There was about three and a half hours of hunting time left in the day.

Movement below caught my attention as a lone bull moved across the river. Don was able to intercept it and made a quick kill on a good bull. I stayed with Gene as the day came to a close. We saw several more bulls, but none of the caliber that Gene wanted for his second bull. Just as we were starting back to camp, we saw thirty mature bulls cross the river and then proceed across the tundra. It was a dramatic, climactic sight which few bowhunters will ever have the opportunity to witness.

Dawn broke to a gorgeous day on September 9th. We were up at 6:00 A.M. and started packing. The plane came in, leaving a white foamy rooster tail on the blue water. As the plane taxied to the beach, I saw the look of excitement and anticipation on the faces of the incoming group of bowhunters as they looked out at our racks. Pat Clark, a PBS member from Indiana was part of this group. We helped them unload and got our gear on board. We shared a few brief moments with them as we boarded the plane to start our trip home and told them to keep an eye out for the big bear hanging around camp. We warned them that the bear appeared to have a habit of visiting when someone was in the outhouse no doubt, pondering major issues of public interest.

Author's Notes: We found the caribou to be an ideal animal for the bowhunter, and the terrain that we were in to be ideal for bowhunting. One has the choice of sitting on a river crossing and waiting for the animals to come to him, stalking the animals on the higher ground, or a combination of the two. A hunter can make it as difficult as he chooses.

The caribou himself is a fascinating animal with excellent senses.

A hunter would be making a big mistake in thinking that this is a dumb animal. If the animal does have any one weakness, it is that he is not hunter-wise.

Our outfitter, Jack Hume of Laurentian Ungava Adventures, delivered exactly what he promised and then some. There were no hidden costs, and he took good care of his clients. I would recommend him highly to anyone wishing to hunt this subspecies of caribou.

NOTICE:

Change to PBS Address

Please note that all
mail correspondence
should go to the following
new address:

PBS
PO Box 391
Brownsburg, IN 46112

Remembering Tom Shupienis...

And the Early Days of PBS

By George Hvozda

To those entering the world of traditional archery during the past three decades, the name Tom Shupienis is probably unknown. But of those of us who are a bit older and were fortunate enough to know him, many agree he was both a unique and talented individual. In addition to being an excellent woodsman and hunter, Tom was also an accomplished author, artist, and guitarist.

Tom's efforts helped to define traditional archery as it is today. He was one of seventeen original members to incorporate the Professional Bowhunters Society (PBS) in West Virginia on September 17, 1963, and he was one of the core group of six who did the initial planning, developed the concept, and then convinced others that such an organization was necessary. Tom's personal check for the five dollar membership fee was the first recorded money to be placed into the new PBS Treasury.

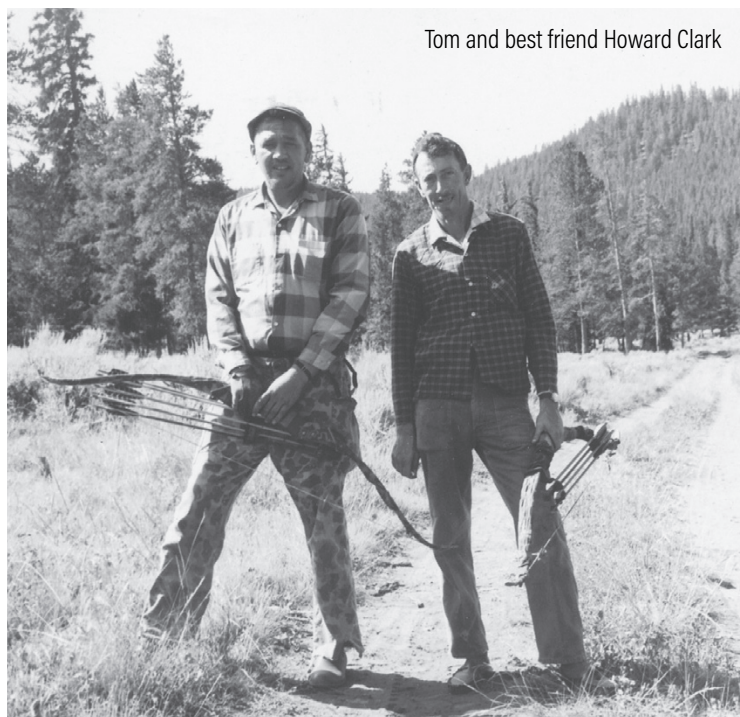
Since incorporation happened late in the calendar year, the Reverend Bill Hinton was named Provisional President to guide the group until elections could be held in 1964. At that time, Tom was elected President to lead the organization. Over the years to follow he would also serve as Vice President and Club Officer. In addition, Tom's skill as an artist is evidenced in the PBS logo depicting a buck and crossed arrows for Qualified Regular members, and when it was later decided at the suggestion of Roger Rothhaar in 1974 to accept Associate members, Tom designed the arrow-head logo denoting this group. Early photos show club members proudly wearing these patches on their hunting clothing.

Born in Wheatland, Pennsylv-



nia on December 7, 1924, Thomas Shupienis developed an early love of the outdoors. He started trapping the nearby swamps at age eight and shot his first deer with a rifle at age thirteen. Throughout his teenage years, he was passionate about trapping and often stated it was his first love. During these years and into early adulthood, he spent as much time as possible outdoors. He also taught himself to write, draw, paint, and play the guitar through both dogged determination and occasional help from mail order courses. Not only was Tom passionate about the hobbies he pursued, he was also creative, observant, and a quick learner. As a result, he quickly achieved a great understanding of wildlife habits and the outdoors.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32 »



At the start of WWII Tom entered the U.S. Navy, and despite his 6'2" 200-pound frame was assigned to submarine combat patrol. His notes show that once a group of twenty two seamen went on a kangaroo hunt while stationed in Australia. The party managed a total bag of three, of which Tom got the two biggest. He later had the hides tanned and made a small boat out of them. Returning from the war, Tom married wife Carmella on June 25, 1945. Before long, he was employed as a maintenance electrician at the nearby Sharon Steel Corporation. Soon a family was started, with son Bill the oldest, then daughter Sandy, and then the youngest son, Robert. Tom continued to trap, camp, fish, and hunt with firearms in both Ohio and Pennsylvania.

He made his first bow purchase in 1952. About this time, Tom got involved in local NFAA field archery and became a member of the Shenango Valley Archery Club. Old SVAC newsletters from the mid 1950s show that he often finished in the top three of the field tournament winners.

The story goes that Tom had a difficult choice to make in 1952 when Pennsylvania, which had just legalized archery hunting the year before, announced it would start both the firearms deer and trapping seasons on the same day. Torn by the difficult decision of which of his favored sports to pursue on opening day, it just seemed a natural extension of his field archery experience to obtain an archery tag so he could hunt deer before trapping began. That first year he used his 54# Bear Polar, was unsuccessful, and, believing his bow too light, upgraded to a 65# Bear Kodiak for the 1953 season. After that he managed to break bows often and frequently bought a new one every year or two, possibly after subjecting them to both frequent and harsh use. However, he continued to use recurves in the 65# to 73# range for the rest of his hunting career.

In a few short years the thrill of stalking whitetails and squirrels and shooting both carp and snapping turtles made Tom love the sport immensely. After taking

his first whitetail buck with the bow in Ohio during the 1954 season, he started to pursue a goal of taking at least fifty deer with the bow. At the time and for years to come, only one deer was permitted per season in Pennsylvania, so Tom also continued to hunt Ohio, New York, and Maryland. His favorite haunt for whitetails was the Allegany State Park in New York State. To this day, center fire rifles are not permitted for deer hunting within the park. In the 1950s, prior to rifled barrels and slugs, sabots, and scopes, the vast, wooded areas of the Park offered deer many remote hiding spots. As a result, many managed to reach a mature age with decent antler size.

Normally, Tom hunted "bucks-only" until the last few days of the season when does became fair game. Any legal deer was considered a trophy then, especially when taken with archery tackle. Although he shot his share of does, he also took a number of decent bucks, starting with the 1955 season when he bagged a nice seven-point. He was well on his way ten years later in 1964, when a photograph of a buck taken that year had notes on the back indicating it was his twenty-first whitetail with the bow.

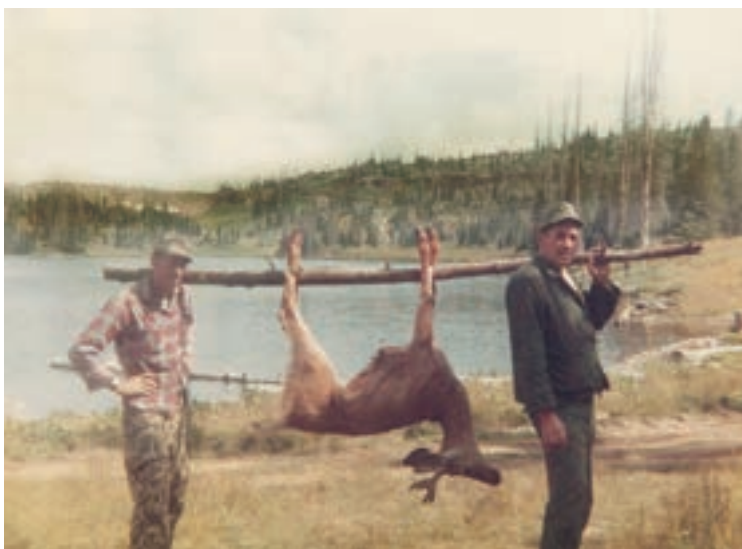
As the years progressed and Tom became more proficient in his archery hunting skills, field archery was also growing and evolving. Through the late 1950s and early sixties, many hunting archers were becoming increasingly concerned that field archery was quickly developing too much emphasis on target scores, with lighter tackle and marked ranges to help facilitate them. Tom felt that those who shot instinctively at unknown distances using heavy tackle (in his opinion the true hunting skills) were being displaced. The two sports were on a collision course, as evidenced in an article he wrote for the February 1962 edition of Archery Magazine titled "Which Shall It Be, Target or Field?" More importantly, Tom stated several times that this trend was encouraging new hunters to use lighter equipment, with the thought that superior accuracy would overcome the deficit of lighter draw weights and arrows. In another of his articles



1967 Frisco, CO Tom, Howard Clark, Ernie Whitmore



1975 PBS Hunt and Meeting, Cherry Springs, PA



White Owl Lake, Colorado. Howard Clark and Tom

published in the Oct/Nov 1966 issue of The American Bowhunter

titled "Selecting a Bow", the subtitle bluntly states "Adult Ethical

Bow Hunters Do Not Use Mickey Mouse Bows.” Later Tom went on to explain: “Do not go overboard in buying a bow far too heavy for your physical use, but use the heaviest that you can handle without extreme strain. Beginners are often told, falsely, that a light bow is just as efficient on deer as a heavy bow. This is against all the laws of physics, nature and common sense.”

This appears to have been a concern to others nationwide, since a series of letters and long distance phone calls over the next couple years led to the formation of the PBS, designed to promote and protect the practice of using both comparatively heavy tackle and good woodsmanship skills for hunting in an ethical manner. It appears that Donald Thompson of Charleston, West Virginia and the Reverend Bill Hinton of Partlow, Virginia were two of the driving forces in this effort. These thoughts are reflected in the original Executive Council requirements that members (1) be at least twenty one years of age and of “good moral character”, (2) have a minimum of three years hunting experience, (3) use a minimum bow draw weight of at least fifty pounds with a minimum arrow weight of 450 grains in all phases of archery and to (4) have taken a number of big and small game species with the bow “to be determined at a later date.”

In addition to the fierce promotion of the membership requirements, the group also embarked upon issues of the day that challenged the sport of bowhunting. Some early concerns were the support being mounted for both the use of a poison pod-tipped arrow and growing anti-archery sentiment among firearms hunters. As the new PBS President, Tom spent so much time corresponding that he did not set a trap that year, his first missed season since the age of eight.

Although he had been writing and illustrating for a few periodicals during the 1950s, the next ten years was a very busy time for Tom. Along with all his other commitments, he managed enough time to write a monthly “Archers Page” column for the

regional publication The Outdoor Journal and do work for several other publications. In addition, his artwork frequently adorned the covers of both Archery and The American Bowhunter magazines. The cover description on the Dec 1965/Jan 1966 issue of The American Bowhunter shows that Roy Hoff, the editor, published Tom’s address, prompting his manufacturing clients that needed artwork to contact him stating they “could not get a better illustrator anywhere in the world than Tom Shupienis.”

During this time, Tom and his co-worker Howard Clark began a long series of outdoor adventures together. They began bowfishing with a passion, and soon became a dynamic carp shooting team. Tom and Howard soon discovered the advantage of night shooting, which not only yielded larger fish, but also better fit their work schedules. On these forays, a Coleman gas lantern was set on the front seat of Tom’s lavishly hand-painted canoe “Litl Otter” before launching it out into the swamps. Both used reels of their own design, with attached lights using a car battery for the power source. The two placed often in national contests as either individuals or a team, and were well known in carp shooting circles.

Tom always carried a tape measure, scale, and logbook on these trips. In the Sept. 1962 edition of Bowhunting Magazine he writes: “On one occasion we had so many in the canoe that they all slid to one side and dumped us both out.” Several years later, in the Oct/Nov 1966 issue of The American Bowhunter magazine, Tom was named the national winner of its “American Bowhunter’s Biggest Carp and Biggest Gar Contest.” Word got out, and a writer named Ed Atts accompanied Tom on a night carp-shooting trip to write an article titled, “Carp after Dark”, published in the March, 1967 edition of Pennsylvania Angler Magazine. In it, Atts stated they boated 152# of carp on a half-night trip. Tom’s notes also indicate that on this outing he shot an “ugly, big headed” twenty-pound snapping turtle and dragged it into the boat.



New York.

L to R Tom, Howard Clark, Blaze Brush, Ernie Whitmore, Unknown, may be Ernie’s son



Presenting Fred Bear with a painting Tom did. Believe the date 1957.

L to R Two unknown (may be PA Game Commission)

Evidently it chased them around the canoe for a while and then bit Tom’s boot while they were trying to hold it away with a fish arrow.

Meanwhile, PBS started to thrive. Since all the members were skilled and avid hunters, during the early years an annual hunt often took place, with many members attending. As a result, this core group of original members became a close-knit hunting fraternity. Some of these early

hunts were to Nebraska, Maine, Colorado, New York, Ohio, Maryland, and Michigan. M. R. James described the 1971 annual hunt in his excellent story, “Pine Ridge Payoff,” originally published in the Feb/Mar 1972 issue of Bowhunter Magazine. James tells how nineteen PBS members plus six guests from nine different states travelled to northwest-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34 »

ern Nebraska that September to hunt antelope and deer. One PBS member didn't hunt, but M.R. relates that the other twenty four took a total of twenty one deer and two antelope during the trip. Tom also managed other out-of-state hunts with friends each year and occasionally managed to hunt four states a season.

While Tom was closely tied to all the early PBS members, his carp shooting co-worker Howard Clark was his closest hunting companion. The two almost always hunted together, and their families were close. In addition, Tom formed friendships with many other PBS members and their guests, including Bill Hinton, Don Thompson, Ernie Whitmore, Otis "Toad" Smith, Frances "Kiko" Tovar, Tink Nathan, Gary Landry, Jerry Linnville, Ron Stine, Charley Kronyak, Roger Rothhaar, John Simeon, and George Senn. It's a good bet that during the first decade of the PBS, every member knew each other and their families well.

Tom's skill as an author and artist was important in the development of traditional bowhunting as we know it today. From the mid-1950s until his untimely death at age fifty two in 1977, various hunting articles describing his accomplishments and, complimented by his artwork, promoted ethical hunting while encouraging the development of woodsmanship and his beloved ground hunting skills. The articles were entertaining and designed in a way both to educate and keep the reader fascinated.

One of my favorite articles is, "Alleghany Rambler", published in the July, 1963 edition of Archery Magazine. In it, Tom describes and illustrates one of his seasons in New York State with fellow Shenango Valley Archery Club hunting pals Carl Kukol, brothers Beech and Ed Hart, Alex Costar, and Al Kovachs. The reader can almost envision climbing the hills, a meeting with "Old Mossy Horns" on a remote ridge top, and enjoying all the antics the group experienced.

Tom also knew Fred Bear.

A photo at the Western Reserve Sportsman Club in West Middlesex, PA shows Tom and his close friend Stan Novak presenting Fred with a painting Tom did of Fred taking one of his large bears. Stan built the frame and appears to the right of Tom in the photo. On the left, next to Fred, stand two unidentified individuals the family believes are Pennsylvania Game Commission personnel on hand for the ceremony. Unfortunately the date was never marked on the photo, but it is thought to be around 1957. Also, the family thinks the painting was later displayed in the Fred Bear Museum, first in Grayling, Michigan and later in Gainesville, Florida. However, its present location is unknown.

Tom always tried to encourage hunters to pursue game on the most even terms possible. Said to be one of the most controversial articles he ever wrote, "Stalking the Whitetail" appeared in the October, 1977 edition of Bowhunter Magazine. It is a great summary of still-hunting and stalking skills, also accompanied by his artwork. The article also contains some early thoughts regarding the rut and rattling, and their importance to hunters. Tom recognizes the advantage of the growing popularity of treestands, but is increasingly concerned that their widespread use will lead to the demise of his favored ground hunting skills. Although he often stated that he accepted treestands, he warned hunters not to get lazy and encouraged them to continue honing their still-hunting skills. This same issue of Bowhunter Magazine also highlighted Tom in its "Bowhunter Profile" section. The piece states that he feels the point is near when technological advances will need to be held to reasonable levels.

At the time of that publication, Tom had taken well over fifty whitetails with the bow--not bad for a man with a full-time job when most states only permitted one archery deer per season. He reported that all but two of these kills were taken by still-hunting with traditional equipment. Of the two not taken in this manner, one was from a downed tree top where he happened to stop and

observe while eating his lunch.

After his comments in "Stalking the Whitetail", there was an outcry of protest over his statements regarding treestands. Some critics held that only immature deer could be taken by still-hunting and questioned his ability to kill a decent buck from the ground. Unfortunately, Tom died just after that issue came out and never had the chance to respond. In subsequent editions of Bowhunter, the editor and many reputable hunters of the day who personally knew Tom defended his ability. A response by his good friend Otis "Toad" Smith, who was hunting mule deer in Nebraska with Tom just a few weeks before the article was published, states that they had discussed the meaning of the article at great length. Smith goes on to say that Tom was concerned that it would be misinterpreted and did not intend to downgrade anyone. He simply wanted to point out "that there are other ways to hunt besides sitting in a tree and that it is possible to match wits with a whitetail on his own ground and to put him down." He hoped the readers would try to understand his point.

As additional evidence of his archery and hunting skills, in a memorial piece published in the March, 1978 issue of PBS News his good friend Howard Clark had this to say: "His shooting style would drive a modern archery instructor crazy. He shot pure instinctive, used no marking (nock) point on the string and had a different draw length for different shots. About the only thing he ever did right was hit the target on just about every shot. He was the best shot on game I ever saw. His stalking ability, which I doubted in the beginning, was proven to me time and time again while I was hunting with him. Once, in New York State I watched him sneak into a herd of feeding deer. With a small buck standing at fifteen yards, he managed to sneak a shot in on a nice eight point at twenty five yards."

In two subsequent tributes to both his skill and contributions to the sport, on March 28, 1993 Tom was accepted into the National Bowhunter Hall of Fame. In ad-

dition, the Professional Bowhunters Society has established The Tom Shupienis Memorial Award, which is given to recognize outstanding efforts in the preservation and promotion of traditional archery. The award was first issued to Jack Smith in 1986 and has only been awarded nine times since, with Don Thomas of Traditional Bowhunter Magazine last receiving the honor in 2012.

In closing, Tom's love of traditional archery may best be summed up by this quote in his article, "Stalking Facts for Deer," published in the 1968 Hunting Issue of the Iowa Bowhunter Magazine. He said: "To me, however, to hunt is to seek, and I do not go deer hunting just to bag a deer. I go primarily because I love to hunt, and one way to get maximum enjoyment from a deer hunt is to go out and hunt one up. My memory book is filled with recollections of many thrilling stalks that did not produce deer, but these are the things that make a trip unforgettable."

Wise words for us all to remember...

AUTHOR BIO: The author is a recently retired Metallurgical Engineer who has been bowhunting with traditional tackle in his home State of Pennsylvania since 1966. In 2003, he and close friend Bull Dawson established the Mercer County Traditional BowBenders, a local club that now boasts 118 members. During the mid-1970s, George had the good fortune to work and later hunt with both Tom Shupienis and Howard Clark in New York state.

AUTHOR NOTE: Although some of Tom's art, equipment, photos, and documents have been donated to various archery causes over the years, the author would like to thank the Shupienis family for access to information still in their possession. Additional thanks go to Phil Disko, who also hunted with Tom during this time frame and was of great help in identifying some of the hunters shown in the accompanying photographs.

IT'S IN MY GENES

By Gregory Thomas Shupienis

First off I'd like to introduce myself. My name is Gregory Thomas Shupienis. Some of you will definitely recognize my middle and last name for sure. I'm a forty-seven year old traditional bowhunter from northeast Ohio. I've been an Associate member of the PBS for several years. My roots run deep as does the passion, ethics, and great respect I have for each and every past and present PBS member. My bowhunting adventures started several years before I actually pulled a string tight while focused on a live animal.

As a young boy, going to Grandma Shupienis' house after church on Sunday always allowed some poking around time in her attic or her basement. I found several of Grandpa Tom's old bows, dozens of cedar arrows, and everything that went with them. Grandpa left very detailed notes and well written magazine articles behind. I never had a chance to know my grandfather but he left enough clues behind that I knew I needed to learn what he had done and how he did it.

I was born in Feb of 1976. Grandpa Tom passed away in November of 1977. I've been able to learn a great deal about him by asking a lot of questions to lots of people over the years. My father, William Shupienis, the oldest of his three children, has a great memory for his dad's ways of hunting. From what I've read and learned by reading old articles over the years I'm pretty sure his way of hunting is definitely In My Genes.

By the time I was fifteen or so, I traded toys for stump shooting with Grandpa's sixty pound Bear Super Kodiak. The bow was way too heavy for me. I kept on shooting and in a year or so I was off to the woods to hunt. I've always stuck to Grandpa's ethics of what it is to be a PBS member. The PBS code of ethics is something to live by.

As far as I can tell, like all of you who have held onto the values of what bowhunting should be and is, and not what some of the modern magazines, TV shows and social media depict. Modern bowhunting methods do not appeal to me at all and never will. Very rarely will you find me in full camo coming out of the woods. I like to keep it as simple as I can.

I am so proud and honored to be part of such an amazing organization that my Grandfather was a big part of from the start sixty years ago. The passion and respect that each and every PBS past and present member has for our sport is unsurpassed. I thank my Grandpa Tom for leaving a breadcrumb trail for me to follow to be part of something really special. I also thank all the men and women who continue to carry the fire within like I do.



D
W
F

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Department of Fish and Wildlife

506 SW MILL STREET, P.O. BOX 59, PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

May 16, 1988

Vernon Struble
P.O. Box 1402
Corvallis, OR 97339

Dear Vern:

I want to thank you and the Professional Bowhunters Society for contributing to the Department's bighorn sheep program. I can't yet tell you exactly how your donation will be utilized, but most likely it will assist us with transplanting California bighorn this winter or be utilized in investigating a current scabies outbreak in our Grande Ronde River Rocky Mtn. bighorn herd.

You are aware of past bighorn program budgeting problems and of the Department's desire to greatly improve that program. Within the past two years, considerable outside funding has been attracted. During 1986-1987, this additional money enabled purchase of needed trapping equipment and supplies and the capture and transplanting of over 150 California bighorn sheep.

Your concern and expression of faith in our efforts through this donation is greatly appreciated. Again, thank you for your help Vern. I will keep you informed of our activities and the accomplishments made possible with your generous donation. Please express my appreciation to the Professional Bowhunters Society.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan R. Polenz", is written over a horizontal line.

Allan R. Polenz
Staff Biologist
Big Game Management

The following is a reprint from the December 1977, PBS News Vol. 1, No. 3 publication.

"The History" will give you insight of The Professional Bowhunters Society, in its infancy and of its early years. It is important as members of the PBS to know where we came from and to know the names of those who helped to form our organization.

The Professional Bowhunters Society, on September 17th of this year will be sixty years old and has had a long and distinguished past and with its continued growth of some of the finest bowhunters in the world, it will no doubt continue to be the greatest bowhunter organization on this earth.

— William "Bubba" Graves

"THE HISTORY" OF THE PROFESSIONAL BOWHUNTERS SOCIETY COMPILED BY BERNARD GIACOLETTO

In The Beginning —

Tom Shupienis a charter member, explains the reasons for establishing the Professional Bowhunters Society:

"When I became interested in bowhunting in 1952, there was little need for an organization such as PBS. Field archery in those days was growing by leaps and bounds, and it served as an almost perfect training ground for the fast-growing ranks of the bowhunter. The practice obtained on field courses was directly geared to bowhunting, for the original concept of field archery was to train the bowhunter. Courses had no marked yardage, and the constitution allowed for variance on each target so that, although they were basically alike, no two field courses were the same.

"Because of these situations," continues Shupienis, "Heavy bows and instinctive shooters were the rule most men and many women shot fifty-pound or over bows, and anything under forty-five pounds was thought foolish; anything under forty pounds was downright ridiculous. I can recall a thirteen-year-old lad, all skin and bones, trying out and easily handling a new sixty-six-pound bow just purchased. Virtually everyone who belonged to a field archery club in those days was a bowhunter

"However," says Tom, "It was all too good to last. Tournaments and scores gradually became more and more important, and the trophy craze took over, instead of going to the field courses for bowhunting practice, more and more were going for score practice. From this evolved the 'tournament' archer with his sights, ultra-light equipment, and a mind bent on solving all the problems that stood between him and the best scores ever. At first their members were insignificant, and they were tolerated. But little by little they gained dominance, and when one of them, Carl Palmatier, became president of the National Field Archery Association (NFAA), field archery began its conversion to pure target archery. It also began a downhill slide, since the bowhunters would no longer support a sport that was about as much akin to bowhunting as bowling or tennis.

"This left a very undesirable situation. The NFAA, once a staunch ally of bowhunting and all things relative, became a mere skeleton of its old self, and I was appalled at the thought of a group of tournament archers who used thirty-five pound bows having any consequential voice in matters relative to bowhunting. It's not much of a secret that most target archers are quite sincerely convinced that their apparent shooting superiority is the key to bowhunting success and that the weight of the equipment is of little significance.

"I was deeply concerned because there really was no place for

the budding bowhunters to learn to shoot their equipment and talk to other archers except on the field courses. Under the prevailing circumstances, I could visualize the whole future crop going hunting with too light equipment."

Concerned Bowhunters Organize Own Society

Tom Shupienis continues his reflections of the organization of PBS:

"By the late 1950's I had killed enough game and witnessed enough results to be unquestionably convinced that one had to use reasonably heavy equipment to do the job right. Most veteran hunters I knew shared this opinion strongly, but the veterans had no choice. This situation had to be changed before ill-advised and ill-equipped masses ruined our sport. There can be no argument that ten seasoned bowhunters who have killed 150 or so head of big game are better sources of advice than 150 target archers who have killed ten.

"Therefore, when I was contacted by one of the group which was to ultimately organize PBS, I was more than ready and willing to become a part of that group of bowhunters."

Shupienis was one of a small group of men who worked tirelessly to organize the Professional Bowhunters Society. Others involved in the earliest stages were Marvin Almon of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. Bill Hinton of Partlow, Virginia; Bob Swinehart of Emmaus, Pennsylvania; and Donald Thompson of Charleston, West Virginia. Shupienis hailed from Masury, Ohio.

According to Rev. Hinton, the men did much debating by letters and long-distance phone calls as they discussed the creation of the society and design of its constitution.

"After several months of intense attention," said Rev. Hinton, "the idea which had been tossed around for two or three years was given birth. Then we held our breath as PBS took flight. We had a very large question about its success because of the high quality it demanded. We made some hopeful but conservative predictions, and thinking back over it, I think these predictions were very nearly right."

Taking Flight with Highest Standards

The Professional Bowhunters Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia on Sept. 17, 1963. The signers of the corporation were all of Charleston, West Virginia, and vicinity; Charles R. Crouch, A. Lee Maynard, Walter H. Riffie, Dayle W. Smith, and Donald L. Thompson. Other charter members were Marvin Almon, Ken Brashear, George Costa, Clifford Evans, Norm

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38 »

Fertig, Karl Goepfert, Bill Hinton, Don Lofgren, Tom Shupienis, Bob Swinehart, Edward Wheeler and John Whitlow.

The PBS required that the applicant for membership have bowhunting as his primary interest and that he use heavy tackle in all archery situations—on the field course and on the hunting field. No one contemplating ninety per cent target archery and ten per cent hunting would be eligible.

Specifically, an applicant in 1963 needed to satisfy these requirements: (1) be twenty-one or older, (2) have a minimum of three years bowhunting experience, (3) be of good moral character, (4) use regularly in all phases of archery and bowhunting a bow having a minimum draw weight of fifty pounds at the bowhunter's natural draw and use arrows having a minimum weight of 450 grains, and (5) have taken by bow, in a loyal and sportsmanlike manner, big game or small game species, the minimum as designated by the Executive Council.

In the beginning the game requirements were not as strict as at present. Many of the better bowhunters were confined to areas with the absence of big game. It was believed that the small game hunter was on par with the big game hunter in the taking of varmints, wild game, and nongame fish. These same small game hunters usually spent the entire year hunting some type of game or fish. Therefore, the minimum requirements as set out by the Executive Committee only required a minimum of two deer or similar game killed with a respectable amount of small game.

What the Society was really accomplishing was to gather together all the heavy bow advocates and those who hunted year-round. Many of the early members with a minimum amount of big game to their credit have attained some regal species since their membership.

Some Of the Early "Star" Bowhunters

Typical of the early members and their ability to kill game was Tom Shupienis. The old membership application cards show that Tom had killed twenty deer in his twelve years of bowhunting as well as many small game species including woodchuck, rabbits, grouse, fox, squirrel, snakes, carp, gar, turtles, and frogs. Tom was using a sixty-six-pound bow and arrows of 580 grains.

Another early member was John H. Hershey of Lititz, Pa. He had five big game to his credit—two moose and three deer. He had also taken all the eastern small game except fox, bob cat and wild turkey at that time.

Down To Business

The first year of our operation we had provisional officers serving until the first official election: Bill Hinton, Partow, Virginia, president; Robert Swinehart, Emmaus, Pennsylvania, vice president; and Donald Thompson, Charleston, West Virginia, Tom Shupienis, Masury, Ohio, and Marvin Almon, Louisville, Kentucky, as representatives.

Elected as officers for the September 1964, to September 1965, year were Tom Shupienis, president; Galin Jordan, Cold Beach, Ore., vice president; and Marvin Almon, Bill Hinton, and Carl Hulbert as representatives.

Lee Maynard was the first secretary-treasurer, but he resigned because of pressing commitments. Martenia Thompson was then appointed secretary-treasurer by the Executive Council (officers and representatives). The secretary-treasurer continues to be appointed rather than elected, has no specific term limits,

and is now the only paid member of PBS due to the workload.

The emblem used for letter heads, arm patches, and decals was designed by Tom Shupienis during the first year.

Much credit was due to several people for publicity releases during 1963 and 1964. Marvin Almon, editor of the American Bowhunter magazine; Carl Hulbert, bowhunting editor of TAM (The Archers Magazine); and John Everette of TAM all gave us publicity. The National Rifle Association sent us a letter of congratulations

In 1964-1965 the PBS had members mainly from the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Texas, and New York, with foreign members in Australia, British Columbia, and England giving us international scope.

Individual Projects and The Poison Arrow Debate

In February 1965, the PBS was involved for the first time in the controversy over the poison arrow, at this time PBS adopted a resolution against the use of the hypo-arrow and has taken a firm stand against this type of hunting throughout its history. In 1965 we circulated a letter written by Ray Griffiths which outlined the dangers of using the hypo-arrow as a hunting device. Later that year member Bruce Dester reported that the Oregon Bowhunters Association had also taken a stand against the poison arrow

Members were busy undertaking individual projects during these early years. Tink Nathan was designing a pamphlet for PBS to use as an advertising piece; Raymond Shure headed up the Bowhunting Committee which set up a group PBS black bear hunt in the spring in the state of Maine; and Bill Hinton, chairman of the education committee, advocated the establishment of a PBS lending library to promote the lending of books, films, and slides relating to bowhunting and shooting. The popular library was established in September 1965, under Rev. Hinton's supervision.

The results of member Bob Swinehart's 1964 African hunting trip were written up in TAM and Outdoor Life magazines, and Bob appeared on the TV program "To Tell the Truth." More recognition of PBS came when Galin Jordan published an article, "Why I am a Member of PBS," in Western Bowman magazine.

The Mid Sixties

September 1965, ushered in a new group of officers: Carl Hulbert, president; Raymond Shure, vice president; and representatives Bill Carlos, Bill Hinton, and Marvin Almon. Donald Thompson was appointed secretary treasurer



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Almon started off the 1966 year by suggesting that PBS institute a bowhunters instructors program. President Hulbert agreed that any certification of instructors “bowhunting style” should not be dependent on any other outside organization (such as the NFAA). Instruction should be down-to-earth instinctive, heavy-tackle style by genuine bowhunters, not competition archers.

Memorial Day of 1966 marked the beginning of the meetings held each spring. These were in Buckeye, West Virginia, from 1966 through 1973. The 1974 spring meet was in Osceola, Ohio.

The Late Sixties: Expansion and Refuting Of Attacks On Bowhunters

New officers elected to serve from September 1966 to September 1967, were Raymond Shure, president; Ken Brashear, vice president; and representatives Tom Shupienis, Bill Carlos, and Bill Hinton. Don Thompson writes about this period.

“It would appear from these writings that the next two or three years we did not accomplish much. But we accomplished keeping the Society going and members hunted together, which is part Of the Society’s aim, we worked against the poison arrow. We kept obtaining new members and they were full-time bowhunters- Our biggest drawback was being without a national organization to give us national publicity. We had to obtain members by word of mouth because the various archery organizations and magazines weren’t pleased with our bowhunting attitude and requirements.”

As Don said, hunting together was one of the aims of the Society. Tink Nathan along with Jerome Keyes, Ted Greie, and Gene Limerick hunted in Africa, as did Bob Swinehart. Jerome later received the “Order of the Golden Feather” award from the Virginia Bowhunters Association for being present on the hunt in West Virginia when the first legal bow-killed deer had been taken in 1941.

Several members were talking up a hunt in Potter County, Pa, In February, and quite a few got together the following fall in Pennsylvania. PBS members were also making plans for a second PBS bear hunt in Maine in June. Many of our members got together with other members in states other than their own.

Ten members attended the May 1967 PBS meeting at Buckeye, West Virginia. Says Donald Thompson: “We had lousy rainy weather for our Buckeye meeting and that ruined the hunting of woodchucks. Although we did strive to do them in for a period of two hours Saturday evening. The time wasn’t lost as we formulated plans for fall hunting together.”

The July 1967 newsletter announced that the Iowa Bowhunters had organized the “Iowa Bowhunters Association” along with PBS member Francis R. Tovar of Waterloo, Iowa, the first president. Because of their efforts, the wearing of iridescent orange was not required of bowhunters during the hunting season. The Association planned a bowhunters shoot, bowhunting legislation, game awards, and the general promotion of bowhunting in the state of Iowa.

In Defense of Bowhunters

A significant issue of 1967 concerned an article in the May 1967 Gunsport magazine which attacked bowhunters. The editor received letters from PBS members Tink Nathan, Tom Shupienis, and others. Marvin Almon mentioned the PBS’s efforts to refute the attacks in his American Bowhunter magazine as did the National Rifle Association, but none of the other archery organizations noted our plight.

The last paragraph of Shupienis’ reply to the Gunsport article attacking bowhunters sums up the attitude of PBS toward bowhunting: “The primary purpose of the Professional Bowhunters Society is to improve the overall quality of all bowhunters, to understand their weapons, their capabilities, and to get the maximum effective performance from them.

In September 1967, the following officers were elected: Ken Brashear, president; Randolph Coleman, vice president; and

representatives John Hershey, Tom Shupienis, and Bill Carlos. In November of that year Donald Thompson resigned as PBS secretary-treasurer, and the Executive Council appointed Roger Rothhaar to that position.

Bill Hinton reported that the organization’s lending library was a “huge success.” Members were still hunting across the country, inviting other PBS members to join them.

The spring of 1968 brought committee appointments in the areas of conservation, legislative, publicity, and education. A special committee was looking into the printing of a PBS Annual Magazine.

Five members attended the now-traditional Buckeye, West Virginia, meeting in June of 1968. Tink Nathan was recognized for never missing a Buckeye meeting, and new officers elected were Bill Hinton, president, Francis Tovar, vice president, and representatives Ray Shure, Tom Shupienis, and John Hershey.

1,200 Years of Bowhunting Experience!

PBS members were indeed professional, as the March 1969 newsletter indicated. Roger Rothhaar reported that the compounded membership in the PBS represented more than 1,200 years of bowhunting experience and could account for nearly 3,000 big game animals. This averaged out to about twenty one and a half animals “per year” per member.

In March of 1969 several reports pointed out the hunting success of Professional Bowhunters Society members. John Hershey reported a Pope and Young lion killed in Montana and a Pope and Young whitetail deer. Jim Daugherty killed four mule deer, two whitetail bucks, three caribou and a moose for the 1968 season. Gerald F. Gentallalli of Le Mesa, bagged twenty head of big game on safari in Africa.

Bowhunter Magazine Created

New officers elected at the May 1969 meeting in Buckeye were Francis Tovar, president; Laverne Woock, vice president; and representatives Ray Shure, John Hershey, and Cris Mertz.

During Tovar’s term Bowhunter magazine was accepted as the official publication of the Professional Bowhunters Society. It was to be published by PBS member Marion James.

1971 — Year of Changes

In the spring of 1971, Laverne Woock of Waterloo, Iowa, was elected president of PBS. Serving with Laverne was Otis “Toad” Smith as vice president and representatives Tom Shupienis, Chris Mertz, and Ray Shure.

A Nebraska hunt and meeting first discussed in 1970 was advertised as early as March 1971, and members were notified that the new Bowhunter magazine would be available to the membership by June and that it would be paid for through the dues structure of the organization.

The first Nebraska Meeting

The Nebraska hunt and meeting was of larger scope than the spring get-togethers in Buckeye, West Virginia. Twenty or so Professional Bowhunters gathered in Harrison, Nebraska during the third week of September 1971. Several guests also attended, many of whom became members later.

It was noted that the organization was beginning to experience growing pains. A constitutional amendment provided that the president and vice president be allowed to hold office for two consecutive years (they could previously hold office for only one year). Laverne Woock and Toad Smith became the first persons to be re-elected to the offices of president and vice president, respectively. Donald Thompson joined holdovers Tom Shupienis and Chris Mertz as a representative.

Game requirements for PBS applicants were raised by a unanimous vote of the membership, and PBS also chose to become a member of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40 »

the American Archery Council (AAC) and to establish the organization as the representative of the bowhunter. Said Woock: "As you can see, we are surrounded by target shooters, but ours is the first and only real bowhunters' organization in the AAC."

Other decisions which came out of this 1971 Nebraska meeting were to introduce an initiation fee of ten dollars and to raise the annual dues from five dollars to ten dollars.

The 'Pod' Issue

In Nebraska, members expressed concern at the growth of anti-hunting factions in the United States, and there was some discussion about the presence of the compound bow. Opposition to the compound bow was nearly unanimous, but a few years later many of those who had been opposed were using compounds.

The real target of PBS in 1971 was the poison arrow, or "pod." The state of Kansas was divided over its use, and the PBS made its opposition clear to the Kansas Department of Forestry, Fish, and Game. PBS launched a research program to support its claims. The program continued for two years, with the Society financing and distributing thousands of pamphlets to a dozen states in its efforts to combat the use of the poison arrow. PBS members were also involved in other state organizations in the "pod" fight. Kelly Peterson of Wisconsin and Bill Fowlkes of Maryland accumulated and documented much of the information used in the pamphlets.

The Hunt

The 1971 meeting was not all work; the hunting was great with both deer and antelope taken. Both the meeting and the hunt were featured in Bowhunter magazine, and members present at this dynamic meeting included Ernie Whitmore, Tom Shupienis, Tink Nathan, Howard Clark, Kiko Tovar, "Toad" Smith, Ray Shore, Marion James, Don Dvorznak, Duane Peterson, Laverne Woock, Dennis Behn and Bob Roach.

The annual hunt and meeting was once again set for Harrison, Nebraska, for the third week in September, 1972.

In 1972 the formation of the Information and Education Section of PBS was initiated with John Collins assuming responsibility for the Game and Management Division and Gerald Bratton heading the Forestry Division. The extensively used lending library was made part of the Information and Education Section and turned over to Donald Thompson.

During this period (1971-1972) the PBS had grown from 90 to 167 members, adding much more talent and experience to its ranks. PBS once again voiced its opposition to the anti-hunting movements.

1973— More Stands Taken, First State Bowhunters Organization Established

Elected to office for the 1973-1974 term were Bob Roach, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and Bill Fowlkes as representative along with Tom Shupienis and Donald Thompson.

Buckeye, West Virginia, was once again chosen for a spring get together in May 1973. Members worked on an updated application form which was later adopted by the Executive Council. The form was designed to give the Council a better understanding of the abilities and ideals of a person desiring to join PBS.

In an effort to provide better coverage of PBS activities for Bowhunter magazine, a network of reporters was established to report to Bill Fowlkes.

In April of 1973 PBS issued a statement of support for the proposed fair chase hunting regulations submitted to the Alaskan Fish and Game Commission by PBS member Doug Borland and his brother Robert. These regulations, which greatly restricted the use of airplanes in the taking of big game animals in Alaska, were on the books by the next hunting season.

In October of 1973 the first state bowhunting organization to use PBS

standards as guidelines for membership was established in Kansas. This Kansas Bowhunters Association was formed by PBS members Jerry Bratton, Chuck Gibbs, Nick Gray, Abe Massey, Larry Craig, and Jerry J. McKillney. The organization was to become one of the finest states bowhunting organizations in the U.S.

Because of its many fine programs and exposure through Bowhunter magazine, PBS membership had grown from 167 in 1972 to 238 in 1973.

1974— Associate Membership Begun, Pod Information Turned Over To FDA.

In 1974 Bob Roach was elected president with Tom Shupienis as vice president and Galin Jordan as the new three-year representative, joining reps Donald Thompson and Bill Fowlkes. Chris Mertz was appointed as the organization's third secretary-treasurer to replace Roger Rothhaar. Later that year Howard Clark was appointed to the Executive Council, replacing Bill Fowlkes, who resigned because of other commitments.

A spring get together was held at Roger Rothhaar's home in Ocoola, Ohio, in May with several Executive Council members attending along with PBS guests. It was at this meeting that the Council voted to establish an Associate Member program to supplement PBS membership. This way PBS could raise the funds needed to combat the anti-hunting factions.

The general rules of the organization would prevail for the Associate Member with the exception of game kill requirements. It was also decided to close Regular Membership at five hundred; only those who had been Associates for one year could become members. A year's probationary period for Regular Members was established as well.

Early in 1974 all data on the drugged and poison arrow had been compiled, analyzed, and turned over to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) by the Executive Council of the PBS. The FDA informed us that the data would be put to use when and where applicable.

In June the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, issued a ruling which banned the use of drugged or poison arrows on all federal wildlife refuges and hunting lands. PBS supported the ruling and contacted the United States Forest Service (USES) urging them to also adopt the ruling, applying it to U.S. Forest Service and to the Bureau of Land Management land. The U.S.F.S. turned the request over to its district office in the state of Mississippi, since this state was the only one in which the use of poison arrows was still allowed.

Heavy Bow Concept Recognized

The newly formed Kansas Bowhunters Association (KBA) called upon PBS to help in their fight to keep the forty-five-pound bow weight requirement for hunting. PBS helped, and the requirement was retained in that state.

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The National Rifle Association (NRA) endorsed bowhunting as a tool in conservation during 1974, and our Tink Nathan was appointed to the advisory staff of the NRA.

At the PBS hunt and meeting in Grand Junction, CO in September 1974, members discussed the society's refusal to endorse the National Field Archery Association's hunter education program. PBS did not feel it could support a program where there was a target accuracy test without a bow weight requirement. The sixty-pound peak compound weight ruling recently established by PBS was also explained to those present.

Many more state bowhunting organizations were formed in '74, most of them by PBS members.

Recent Years

In 1975 the Associate Membership had grown to 266, and the larger PBS hoped to be able to contribute its share toward the hunter defense movement. That year Laverne Woock was elected president, Roger Rothhaar became vice president, and Bob Roach joined hold-over reps Galin Jordan and Howard Clark.

By early 1976, the Regular Membership included 276 bowhunters, and the PBS Associate roster listed 375 members. Cherry Springs, PA, was the location of the fall hunt and meeting, and 1976 officers elected included Laverne Woock, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and representatives Howard Clark, Roger Rothhaar and Bob Roach.

1977— Bringing the States Together; Newsletter Has New Look

This brings us to 1977 and a new roster of officers: Bernard R. Giocolletto, president; Jack Smith, vice president; Bob Carlos, secretary-treasurer; and representatives Bob Roach, Roger Rothhaar, and Bruce Barber.

Under the direction of the new officers a highly informative and professional newsletter is now published quarterly. Advertising has been allowed and solicited for the first time, helping the organization continue the expensive but polished publication.

Also new this year is the PBS National Program, designed to bring state bowhunters' organizations together through the Professional Bowhunters Society. Under this plan the PBS will be a gathering house for all state information. The goal is for all states to report their activities through the PBS news publication, which can then serve as the complete state publication as well.

The national coalition program proposes that all state organizations

be invited to attend the PBS annual meeting. It is felt that this should bring some of the finest organizers in the country together. Problems in various states can be discussed, with the PBS adopting programs to help state organizations.

The PBS by 1977 has greatly increased its film library, and films purchased will be for educational use, shown in schools and to civic groups. Many of the PBS films are not only about bowhunting, but about hunting in general. The library has been in constant use since its inception, and the lending library established by Rev Bill Hinton in 1965 now has over 150 publications including one book over a hundred years old.

Our Standards the Goals of All Bowhunters

In reading the history of PBS one can see years of special significance. PBS's Charter membership in 1963 was followed by a steady growth. The Nebraska hunt of 1971, the year of Bowhunter magazine's first publication, was also the year constitutional changes were made concerning election of officers and game requirements. Recognition of the need to support hunting in the face of anti-hunting factions resulted in the creation of an Associate Membership program in 1974, the year that national legislation was passed banning the poison arrow. Now, in 1977, with our new-look, new-content publication, and the creation of the national program, we can closely identify with charter member Tom Shupienis' observations about our progress:

"From a slow and insignificant beginning PBS has grown and prospered into an organization of bowhunters that has made its presence felt. If we continue in the same direction, I see no reason why we cannot soon be the prime source of sophisticated opinions in matters relative to bowhunting legislation, and our standards will be the goals of all bowhunters."



December 1, 1977

To PBS Members:

Two years ago our organization realized the need for a documented history of the Professional Bowhunters Society... Donald Thompson, who was probably the initial force to the inception of the PBS, and Bob Roach, former president of the Society, gathered together much of the information necessary. For the unrecorded history we have depended upon the memories of several early members.

I have gathered this information together to the best of my ability, and it has been checked over by two original members for accuracy. It has been 14 years since PBS was founded, and I think the history is as accurate as can be expected.

Sincerely,

Bernard Giocolletto

Bernard R. Giocolletto, President
Professional Bowhunters Society

The Professional Bowhunters Society is dedicated to upgrading, defending, and promoting the sport of bowhunting, and have proposed the following anti-poison arrow resolution:

- WHEREAS: The sport of bowhunting requires a high degree of hunting skill and powerful reliable equipment, and
- WHEREAS: Bowhunters are conservation-minded sportsmen in the finest sense of the word, since they are willing to forego the likelihood of success for the pure sport of a skillful stalk, and
- WHEREAS: A method of killing game by using poison arrows has been developed, and such poison arrows may be dangerous to human beings, and some of these poison arrows have an explosive head or shaft which is illegal in most states, and
- WHEREAS: The poison in these arrows does not cause instant death, but may take several minutes to act, and this lapse of time might allow game to escape, to be almost impossible to track, and result in wasted game, and
- WHEREAS: Poison arrows would give an undesirable advantage to poachers, spotlighters, and other illegal hunters and the use of poison arrows could lure many unskilled and unqualified persons into bowhunting, and this situation and this type of person would invalidate the good name of bowhunting, and
- WHEREAS: This type of hunting is contrary to the principles of CONSERVATION AND SPORTSMANSHIP, and
- WHEREAS: The great majority of bowhunting associations throughout the nation are opposed to the sale, possession and use of poison arrows, therefore be it hereby
- RESOLVED: That the Professional Bowhunters Society is categorically opposed to the sale, possession or use of poison arrows, any arrows which affect game by chemical action of any kind, which utilize an explosive head or shaft, Further, we advocate and urge the enactment of laws and regulations to carry out this resolution.

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4307 Alicent Road
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7 February 1965

Dear Marvin:

I have just read an article by Dan Quillan in a recent issue of a nationally circulated archery magazine on the use of an arrow adapted to carry a hypodermic device. While the points made are essentially factual and legitimate, I would like to offer a rebuttal by enlarging on these factual and legitimate statements.

There are several chemical compounds that cause the type of paralysis which is the subject of Mr. Quillan's article. They differ not only in their chemical structure but also in their dose levels as well as their speed of action. Virtually all data with respect to rate of action of the drugs, are based on the injection of the drug directly into the blood stream. Uptake of these drugs from the musculature is appreciably slower and if the animal were hit so that the drug is injected just under the skin then the drug's action is slowed down even more. Succinylcholine, however, is considered to be the most rapidly acting of this class of chemical compounds, at least when injected into a vein.

The mechanism of action, while not completely understood, is known to be a blockage of the impulses from the nerves at the junction of the nerve and the muscle. Hence the messages from the brain cannot get to the muscles. These paralytic drugs are known not to have any effect on the level of consciousness. Certainly we cannot know this to be true for any animal other than man, but the consensus of opinion is that such a fact holds true for other mammals besides man. Contrary then to Mr. Quillan's statement regarding the state of the deer when he came upon it after hitting it in the flank with a "hypo-arrow", that the deer was "out like a light even though her heart was beating", if it took Mr. Quillan three to five minutes to locate his deer, it would in all probability be quite conscious although unable to move. From reports on humans who have received injections of succinylcholine, the experience is not free from pain. So much so in fact that this relaxant is used only when patients have been suitably anesthetized. The early sensation in a conscious human of an injection of succinylcholine is one of extreme pain caused by a generalized muscle contraction before paralysis sets in. Other paralytics of this type while producing the same end results of complete muscle paralysis, do not produce such pain since they have a different mode of action. However, with consciousness unimpaired until such time as the brain suffers from a lack of oxygen, there is the tremendously stressful - and I would categorize it as painful, experience of suffocation since the muscles that permit the lungs to fill with air are paralyzed.

Mr. Quillan errs in his statement that "no one knows for sure what would happen if a man were hit by this weapon. We have, perhaps, more data on man than any other species and the result is death unless adequate facilities exist to provide artificial respiration until the body has degraded the drug and excreted it through the kidneys. Depending upon the dose, an individual who receives a moderate amount of this type of drug must receive artificial respiration promptly and continuously for at least thirty minutes and since the rate of absorption for muscle is slower, if the drug is administered by this route, one must apply artificial respiration for a longer time.

The various drugs which produce this type of paralysis have differing potencies. Therefore, it is misleading to talk in terms of an absolute quantity as does Mr. Quillan. These drugs are used in practice in a diluted form to permit adequate control of the amount of paralysis produced. However, because of its chemical structure it is impossible to give an overdose of this drug and as the South American Indians have proved for hundreds of years, there is not likely to be any effect on the individual who eats the meat that was killed with this type of poison.

Insofar as the loss of the strong flavor in the meat of animals killed by means of these drugs, it would appear a more likely probability that the difference was a coincidence related more to the method of dressing than the method of butchering the meat. Mr. Quillan is quite right that meat from a completely exsanguinated animal is lighter in color than the meat from an animal in which some blood is trapped in the meat before it dies.

While it is true that these paralytic drugs are to be dispensed only by prescription, that is issued by a licensed physician with federal state and local control being what it is, one might not have too much difficulty in procuring any or all of them. And while it is implicit in what Mr. Quillan writes that because veterinarians, police, scientists and M.D.s use the drug, we should all use it, I find it difficult to accept the notion that the mere existence of these compounds recommends them to our use. Surely we as ordinary hunters, require much more knowledge in the use of this means of killing game and particularly the implication of this sort of activity before we can subscribe to it as a preferred method.

To quell riots, to obtain zoologic specimens and to produce a controlled state of muscle relaxation for the surgeon should suffice for us as hunting sportsmen until we are looked to for the major supply of edible meat for the tribe. Any means which reduces maximal accuracy in the site of injection for these potent poisons should be discouraged by any individual who deals with our animal population. Anything that encourages the taking of a shot at game from extreme range even with the use of the bow of adequate weight cannot in good conscience be considered as good sportsmanship. Surely as a means to increase the popularity of our sport we need not indulge in this approach as Mr. Quillan suggests. We have applied modern technology to an impressive degree in our attempts to gain superiority over the game we like to consider our worthy opponents, do we need to reduce the odds for the game any further?

Sincerely yours,
Roy Griffiths



The PBS Survival Hunt Challenge

By Steve Hohensee

When was the last time you shot an azimuth? How about built an overnight shelter without just pitching a tent? Even we PBS members are prone to just pushing a button and having our electronic location appear before our eyes and walking fifty yards into the woods and climbing into a tree stand as the extent of our adventuresomeness.

Back in the late eighties and early nineties, traditional bowhunter and author Sam Fadala often wrote about going on survival hunts for several days or more at a time, limiting himself to one cup of rice per day to survive on plus any game that he could bag with his bow. I believe that Sam was living in Wyoming at the time but may have done some of his hunts in Arizona or New Mexico. The details that Sam wrote about have faded over the years in my mind, but the concept has stuck with me, and I brought it up to Bubba Graves a couple years ago and told him, "We need to do that sometime."

There is nothing that makes the mind reflect more than when you are sitting in a scorching hot antelope blind for sixteen hours a day, no book to read, no antelope in sight, so I started to plan for my own Survival Hunt and then realized it would make a great PBS program! The ultimate goal of the PBS Survival Hunt Challenge is to build and hone woodsmanship skills in a wildland setting with an emphasis on utilizing bowhunting skills. The Survival Hunt is also a great opportunity to do some exploring, adventure seeking, photography, look for arrowheads, shed hunting, fossil collecting, and scouting for the upcoming season.

The beauty of a survival hunt is the opportunity for off-season adventure; a survival hunt can be done nearly anywhere, at almost any time of the year including outside of regular hunting seasons and should only cost dollars per day which is significant for most of us in these days of out-of-control inflation and insane fuel prices.

Yes, the timing seems to have parallels to the TV programs "Alone" and "Naked and Afraid" but my motivation for a PBS program was truly 100% Sam Fadala's writings.

Planning For Your Challenge

Every person's Challenge is going to be different. The number of days may vary, terrain, season, size of the landscape available; site specific conditions will change what gear you should plan on taking on your Challenge. Site specific conditions should be considered when planning your Survival Hunt and selecting gear.

The intent of the Challenge is to be mobile and that any overnight camp locations would be abandoned after each night and the individual or team would trek and explore and use a new camp location each successive night. There is no reason a canoe or kayak couldn't be a part of an individual's Challenge. A Challenge, either in part or in whole, could be accomplished with a partner.

To properly prepare for a Challenge will necessitate knowing hunting and fishing regulations for both game and non-game species, learning to positively identify any edible plants and learning how to prepare and cook that which is unfamiliar ahead of departure.

Duration

Any combination of days for a total of seven days and at least one bow kill (to include field processing, preparation, and consumption) of any legal species is required to meet the achievement of completion of the PBS Survival Hunt Challenge. We can revisit and modify the number of days or establish different levels of accomplishment in the future if there is enough interest.

Patches For Participants

We now have a patch design for the Survival Hunt Challenge thanks to the skills of Rob Burnham. About twenty patches will be made and available to members that

complete the challenge. Only one patch will be made available per member for each seven day challenge completed. One of my new years goals is to complete the Survival Hunt Challenge during 2023. The first ten members that complete the challenge, complementary patches are on me! I'm looking forward to hearing about other members' journeys in completing their challenge.

Final Thoughts

Not every PBS member is going to be interested in taking the Survival Hunt Challenge but hopefully it will generate enough interest for some of us to refine our woodsmanship skills while having another excuse to roam the woods and hills with a bow in hand! Any member out there that decides to do the Challenge, please document, and share your journey with other members on the website and in the magazine.

SAMPLE GEAR LIST:

- ✓ Archery Gear: no limit on arrows!
- ✓ Ruck Sack
- ✓ Bed Roll (i.e., Wool Blanket and Pad)
- ✓ 8' x 10' Tarp
- ✓ Climate/Weather specific clothing
- ✓ Poncho
- ✓ Knife
- ✓ Hatchet or Saw
- ✓ Matches or Fire striker (no lighters)
- ✓ Map and Compass
- ✓ 50-100' of Cord
- ✓ 2 fishhooks and 2 flies plus 30' fishing line per day
- ✓ Canteens or Water Bottles
- ✓ Water treatment/Filter
- ✓ Flashlight
- ✓ Pot with lid
- ✓ 12" x 18" sheet of foil per day
- ✓ 1 cup of uncooked rice or beans per day
- ✓ 2 bouillon cubes per day, salt, pepper
- ✓ 1/4 cup coffee grounds or 2 tea bags per day
- ✓ Any prescriptions, sunscreen, toothbrush
- ✓ TP
- ✓ Small 1st aid kit
- ✓ Camera/paper/pen: to record your journey
- ✓ Wallet/any licenses/permits

For more info.visit:

www.professionalbowhunters.org/pbs-survival-challenge



2023 PBS MEMBERSHIP HUNTS

1. Georgia mountains black bear hunt

- Jerry Russell will lead this public-land hunt in September. You will learn how to do it from an expert in bowhunting mountain black bears but you had better be in shape. The key is to find the right elevation where the white oaks are producing and be willing to get there for spot/stalk or to hang a stand on a tree that's dropping acorns. Pro tip 1: do NOT trash talk the Georgia Bulldogs football team or you will be sitting the stand next to the outhouse! Pro tip 2: did I mention that you need to be in very good physical condition??? This hunt is already full, sorry, but you can contact Jerry at stickbowjerry@hotmail.com for more details or to get on the back-up list.

2. Land-between-the-lakes (LBL) hunt

on the KY side from September 30-October 6 for whitetail deer and Turkey. Thousands of acres of prime public land country to hunt. There are multiple cabins for rent but also tent camping available, and unbelievable cooking! Some nice bucks hit the ground here in 2022. Contact Mark Wang at markhw19@yahoo.com if interested - pretty high capacity but the cabins fill up fast. This annual hunt has become a classic as the hunters figure out the area and fill some tags. Many of these hunts either have a low capacity or fill up very quickly, but this one is an exception to that rule.

3. Catskills NY hunt for deer and bear

- Joel Riotto will host this bowhunt near his cabin from October 1-5, 2023. Thousands of acres of "Big Woods" Public Land in the western peaks of the famous Catskill Mountains are available for this "do it yourself hunt". Participants will use a nearby campground, where they can walk out of camp to access a ton of prime public land. Email Joel at riottojn@optonline.net for more information.

4. Blue Ridge VA hunt for whitetail deer, turkey and black bear - this year the dates are October 22-28 but unfortunately this hunt is already full. There are many thousands of acres of hardwood ridges on public land to hunt, but it helps to be in decent shape for this hunt. Randy Brookshier hosts this annual hunt and does all the cooking, which is awesome and not for those on a diet; contact Randy at stykbow59@comcast.net if interested. Size limit is usually around 10 hunters. Whitetails, black bear, turkeys and small game abound, and great fishing to be had as well.

5. Northern PA deer hunt with Tim Denial and the Mercer County bowbenders - come experience the hardwoods of PA with Tim Denial and friends from October 29 to November 4. Stay at a nice campground with showers and hunt thousands of acres with Tim. This will be in Warren county, management unit 2F and PA hunting licenses go on sale on June 1. This is a great time to experience the Northwoods of PA. Contact Tim Denial at zebdenial@gmail.com if interested.

6. Blackbeard Island GA hunt for deer and hogs - this is the nation's oldest organized archery hunt on an island with ancient oaks, Spanish moss, giant rattlesnakes, big gators and lots of history. The deer are tiny but still fun to hunt, there were plenty of hogs for the 2022 hunt and the weather is usually pleasant. This hunt is usually the first full weekend in December (arrive and scout on Wednesday, hunt Thursday-Saturday, and depart on Sunday), there is no limit on the number of hunters who can join this hunt, and our own Jerry Russell will use his boat to shuttle hunters to/from the island. You will need both a GA big game license with deer tags and the NWR permit to hunt, and must follow the refuge

rules to the letter. Contact Matt Schuster at matt@easterndynamicsinc.com to sign up. How often can you enjoy a beautiful sunrise over the ocean and hear waves crashing on the beach while watching deer or hogs feeding towards your stand? That alone is worth it.

7. Arizona hunt for javelina, mule deer and Coues deer from January 1, 2024 until about January 10th or 12th or 14th or whenever folks decide to head home. This is a truck-camp type of hunt on public land. Rick guarantees warm clear sunny weather (jk).....and adventure with great food for sure! Contact Rick Wildermuth at Rwildermuth2@cox.net if interested. This is a classic Membership hunt and we sure appreciate the work that Rick puts into this hunt.

2024 Membership hunts - let me know the details if you are planning a Membership hunt for 2024. I do know that we will NOT have the annual coastal GA hog hunt in 2024, as the public area we have hunted for years doesn't have the hog numbers anymore to be worth the effort; we're searching for a replacement area and have several candidates that might work out. Councilman Bubba Graves will again host the famous Davis Mountain Hunt for hogs and javalina from January 27 to February 4, 2024; unfortunately, it is already full but if interested, you should contact Bubba ASAP to get on the back-up list because cancellations do happen and you might still have a chance. I am looking into a combo FL hog hunt/ Burmese python rodeo in March, right before the Banquet, but need to check out some areas and do more research before I decide if it is practical. It might be worth it just to see Steve H single-handedly wrangle a twenty ft long angry python with no weapon except for his teeth and claws....

**For additional information and an updated list, check out the website
www.professionalbowhunters.org/member-hunts-2023.html#/**

FIRST ANNUAL PBS VIRTUAL BOWFISHING TOURNAMENT

By Steve Hohensee

Results are in for the 1st Annual PBS Virtual Bowfishing event! We had about 35 members participate from 12 states including Texas, Maryland, Indiana, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Missouri, Wyoming, and North Carolina and representing two countries, the USA and Italy!

We had quite an array of species bagged during the event including common carp,

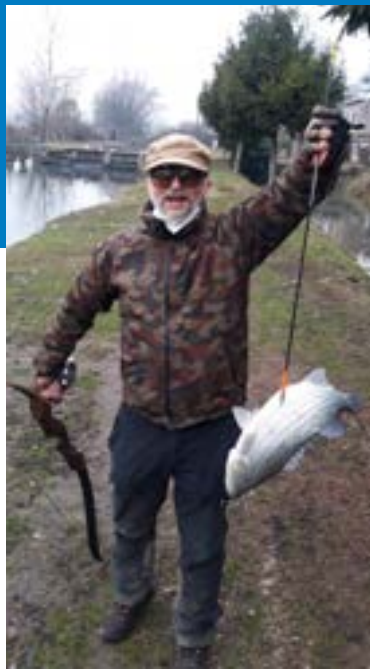
mirror carp, grass carp, longnose gar, short-nose gar, bowfin, big mouth buffalo, paddlefish, goldfish, flathead catfish, channel catfish, Southern stingray, common snapping turtle, and a striped bass from Italy!

We had five door prizes for this event and tickets were drawn at random for each member that participated.

Prizes:

- 1). Great Northern Quiver donated by Eric McGee: *Winner was Brad Jones, WY*
- 2). \$50 VISA card donated by Mark Viehweg: *Winner was Colby Henry, PA*
- 3). Zwickey Broadheads donated by Jesse Johnson: *Winner was Jeff Holchin, NC*
- 4). Turquoise embedded "carp tamer", donated by Joe Lasch: *Winner was Brandon Rupnow, MI*
- 5). Custom shooting tab donated by Rob Durant: *Winner was Andy Houck, PA*





PBS Trivia Answers

FROM PBS MAGAZINE
3RD QTR, 1988

1. Tom Shupienis
2. Thirteen
3. Finland or Czechoslovakia
4. Left
5. Behind
6. 272-342
7. The Wilson Brothers
8. James Dickey
9. Pine Bluff, Arkansas
10. Montana (37)
11. Age 52 from a ruptured appendix
12. Violinist
13. Sweetland
14. Bill Pyle
15. Wing
16. 3308
17. 42"
18. Jack Howard
19. Joe Fogelman 1976
20. Groves
21. Head Ski Company
22. Alaskan Adventures
23. Tarbell Tarantula
24. Feces
25. China
26. Ron Breitspacher
27. 1887
28. Oregon and Wisconsin
29. Apache
30. Mediterranean
31. Ed Bilderback on the Valiant Maid
32. Queen Elizabeth I
33. Zwickey
34. Bill Folberth
35. Glenn St. Charles
36. Roy Case
37. Wayne Stotler
38. Sirocco
39. Jim Dougherty
40. "The seeds of death".
41. Bob Marksworth
42. 60", 65#
43. Frank Colcord
44. Chuck Kroll
45. Hugh Rich
46. Bear Razorhead (Apollo 16, 5th landing)
47. True
48. Barry Wensel (New Mexico & Montana)
49. 85
50. Errol Flynn, Rory Calhoun, Guy Madison
51. 138#
52. Yellow
53. Tom Pinkston
54. March 1st
55. Lee Majors
56. Polar 25 1/16, Grizzly 24 14/16
57. George Morelein
58. Montana
59. Anteater
60. Matt Riley
61. Hairdresser
62. Bob's Dad, Robert Marshall
63. Teacher and goose guide
64. Jim Dougherty
65. Roger Rothhaar
66. False Chuck Adams has never been known to miss.
67. Stumpsitters
68. Carlisle, Pennsylvania
69. Tom Abbott, Wisconsin
70. Toad Smith
71. White poodle
72. 39
73. 1982 (A.D.) April 6, 1982, when he turned 40
74. Sultan Selim
75. Art Laha
76. Bill Carlos
77. Frank Eicholtz
78. Clarence Hickman
79. Fortisan Fiber
80. Roof of the mouth
81. Chester Stevenson
82. True Temper
83. William Schatner
84. Jerry Kramer (Green Bay Packers)
85. Will Compton
86. Reed side
87. Footed shaft
88. 1493%"
89. Lloyd Goad, Iowa 1962
90. Jock Mahoney
91. Tabasco
92. Eighteen
93. False
94. Aldo Leopold
95. Ben Pearson
96. Neck
97. Earl Stanley Gardner 98. Ten
99. Vern Struble
100. John Vargo

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Welcome New Members to the PBS family!

JUNE

Ray Byler - Smyrna, DE
 Wesley Thebeau - Bedell, NB, Canada
 Jason Sandefur - Paris, KY
 Cody Greenleaf - Lanexa, VA
 Freedom Storm Sprinkle - Tyrone, PA
 William Langer - Barkhamsted, CT
 Matthew Prescott - Stafford Thaxton, VA
 Carl Mason - New Cumberland, WV
 Johnathan - Castille St Charles, MO
 Trenton Ray - Pembroke, VA
 Paul Ditchley - Martinsville, IN
 John Wright - Gainbridge, IN
 John McReary - Lawrenceville, IL
 Robert McNally - Mount Arlington, NJ
 Hongbing Chen - Southbury, CT
 Jason McLallen - Waterford, PA
 James Smith - Clanton, AL
 Rick Spicer - Fayetteville, AR
 Keaton Sena - Palmer, AK
 Hunter Jensen - Rutherfordton, NC
 Jacob Hinds - Sebring, FL
 Sean Card, D.V.M. - Connersville, IN
 Scott Marlin Sullivan - Colona, IL
 Hunter Lam Dovel - Ford, VA
 Shannon Chance Keen - Cookeville, TN
 Rick Combs - Black River, NY
 John Sweka - Howard, PA
 Michael Crawford - Meadville, PA
 Bob Bosman - Naubin Way, MI
 Eric Sprang - Forest, OH
 Jordan Hatfield - Vinton, VA
 Christopher Ferris - Salem, VA
 Anthony Blackburn - Hiwassee, VA
 Jim Hoye - Troutville, VA
 Lee Hinton - Burlington, NC
 Donald Ray - Pearisburg, VA
 Luke Hudson - Hiwassee, VA

JULY

David Gregoire - Ponchatoula, LA
 Doug Jones - Washington, IA
 Anthony Shane Waldrige - Taylorsville, KY
 Drake Lafleur - Monroe, WI
 Brad Weingartner - Boynton Beach, FL
 Frederick Thacker - Avon Lake, OH
 Mike Crondstaff - White Pigeon, MI
 Ian Ross Horvath - Plymouth, IN
 Taylor Horvath - Plymouth, IN
 Aeolian Stinson - Richland, MI
 Stephen Turay - Ramer, AL
 Charles Christman - Galion, OH
 Jeremy Misfeldt - Fremont, NE

Bill Kaenel - Montello, WI
 Mark Stotler - Bloomington, IL
 Lane Coffey - Mahomet, IL
 Mitchell Glantz - Cedar Rapids, IA
 Mathias Kristian Biers - Odense, Denmark
 Donald Vaughn - Maysville, MO
 Richard Niblock - White Pigeon, MI
 Gordon Allen Myers - Dripping Springs, TX
 Fr. Thomas Hunyor - Delphos, OH
 Robert Burke - Winslow, IN
 Aaron Wilson - Lakewood, CO
 J. Dean Bodoh - Greenfield, WI
 Derek Ellwood - Tulsa, OK
 Jackson Crocker - Jemison, AL
 Lee Whipkey - Rushford, MN
 Bill Ward - Atoka, TN
 Mason Crocker - Jemison, AL
 Mike Thompson - Butler, PA
 Patrick Snow, II - Barren Springs, VA
 Joshua Snow - Barren Springs, VA
 Tim Cooper - Rock Hill, SC
 James Kelley - Craigsville, WV
 Jordan Neibarger - Utica, OH
 Ed Reed - Scranton, PA
 Bryce Weaver - Shreve, OH
 Garrett Russell - Sunbury, OH
 Michael Daddario - Egg Harbor City, NJ
 Eli Herrick - Logan, OH
 Kyle Sweitzer - Perkiomenville, PA
 Dave Rosatti - Greensburg, PA
 Josh Wirth - Goode, VA
 Matthew Beisswanger - Reading, PA
 Bill Fulmer - Birchrunville, PA
 Darrell Raser - Linfield, PA
 Krissa Blough - Schwenksville, PA
 Kendall Senseniy - Landisville, PA
 Anthony Zerello - Wappingers Falls, NY
 Gary Hall - Amston, CT
 Dylan Hall - Amston, CT
 Chris Grenier - New Boston, NH
 Randy Addleman - West Frankfort, IL
 Ethan Persons - Williamstown, VT
 Joe Flikkema - Lakewood, NY
 Craig Cavalet - Lilly, PA
 Donald Shaw - Port St. Lucie, FL
 Patricia Cook - Monmouth, IL
 John Coulon - Canaan, CT
 Doug Rowland - East Aurora, NY
 Mike Shular - Elma, NY
 Doug Adams - Rochester, NY
 Terry Baldwin - Altamont, NY
 Derek Diruzza - Hartville, OH
 Terry Harris - Hoover, AL

Chester Miller - Spartansburg, PA
 Kent Pyles - White Oak, PA
 Jason Holloway - Vincennes, IN
 Glen Oickle - Barrie, ON Canada
 Colton Osborne - Youngstown, OH
 Luke Carabbia - Boardman, OH
 Tyler Vineyard - Blaine, TN
 Nick Krivoniak - Bloomingdale, OH
 Joe Bennett - Upper Glade, WV
 Teresa Asbell - Twin Lake, MI
 Terry L. Cook - Monmouth, IL
 Tim Kosteczko - Wallkill, NY
 Jon Atkinson - Ellwood City, PA
 Kevin Kerr - New Castle, PA
 Ed Quinn - Cape Coral, FL
 Tony Abranovic - Kittanning, PA
 Daniel Colon - Rochester, NY
 Donovan Hitchings - Richwood, OH
 Danny Hipkins - Hagerstown, MD
 Levi Haines - Pleasant Gap, PA

AUGUST

Brian Campbell - Monroe, CT
 Mark Oyen - Dickeyville, WI
 Roger Raisch - Des Moines, IA
 Stephen Flebotte - Lodi, OH
 Mike Bird - Richfield, UT
 Will Price - Harlem, GA
 Greg Ausbrook - Mountain Home, TX
 Kevin Hendrickson - Hazard, KY
 John Warner - Castile, NY
 Dennis Kellogg - Owosso, MI
 Christopher Dewitt - Ballston Spa, NY
 Mark Edward Clark - Arkadelphia, AR
 Michael Romero - Wiggins, CO
 Spence George Wise - Merritt Island, FL
 Brian Thiessen - Heltonville, IN
 Billy Todd Newton - Sterlington, LA
 Don Braun - Juneau, WI
 Jason Strempeke - Paradise, TX
 Cheryl Braun - Juneau, WI
 Michael Fogarty - Flushing, NY
 Franklin D Smith - Steinhatchee, FL
 Jacob Mills - Deer Park, TX
 Howard Lynde - Millersburg, PA
 Shawn Taylor - Win Har, IL
 Jayson Sealock - Front Royal, VA
 Bob Palmer - Wilmington, DE
 William Mcauliffe - Waxhaw, NC
 Doug Vaught - Red Lion, PA
 Stephen Powell - Mebane, NC

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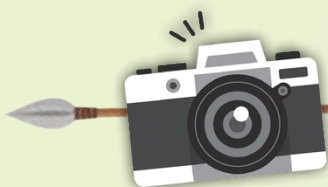
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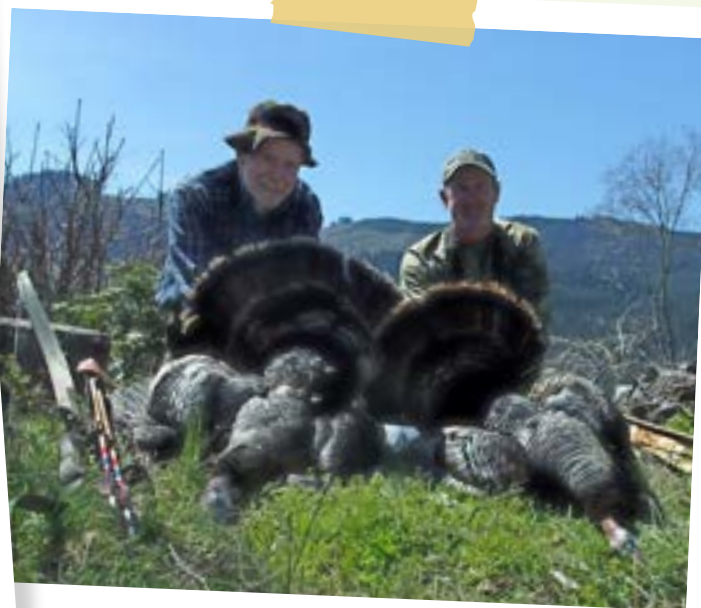
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MEMBER PHOTOS



Scott Dillon with a longbeard taken on May 27th, with a Schafer Silvertip, 2016 Eastons, and Wensel Woodsman heads.



Rich Thompson and Norm Johnson in Oregon.



Scott Smolen with a buck from last fall after a snow storm. Taken at twelve yards with a Schafer TD longbow just three days before opening day of Wisconsin gun season.



Rick Case, Regular Life Member #40, age 70, with his wife and buck recently taken off their farm in rural Wisconsin using his 1968 Fred Bear Takedown proto-type.



MEMBER PHOTOS



PBS Life Member Billy Terry, Sr. traveled to New Brunswick, Canada from Monroe, CT with his son Billy Terry, Jr. to harvest this 317 lb black bear using a Stalker longbow and a self-made wooden arrow. The green score of the skull was 19 12/16 inches



Freedom Sprankle's 7-point harvested with a 2022 Kodiak during opening weekend of Maryland bow season September 10, 2022. The buck had a unique double white throat patch. This was Freedom's second whitetail buck since hunting with the recurve and was fortunate enough to kill back to back years on nice bucks in Maryland!

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